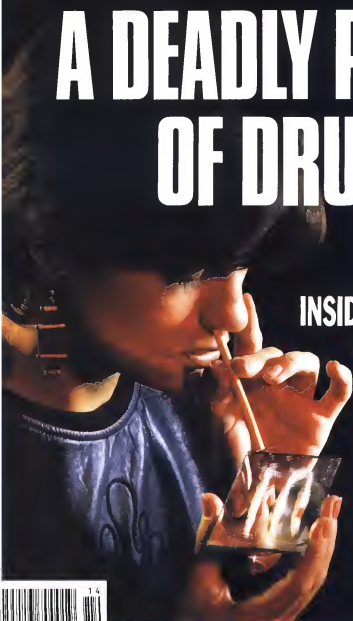


Maclean's

A 40TH
ANNIVERSARY
IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A DEADLY PLAGUE OF DRUGS



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GANG WARS—AND
ADDICTS WHO WILL
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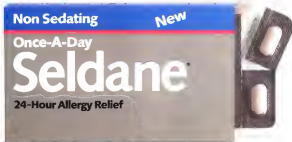
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE APRIL 2, 1991 VOL. 102 NO. 14

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COVER

A PLAGUE OF DRUGS

A \$210-million drug strategy is now almost two years old in Canada. But so far, it has produced little beyond a smattering of billboards and some minor legal reforms. Meanwhile, Canada's streets are awash in drugs. Users belong to all levels of society and more potent forms of many drugs pose vastly greater risks for all of them. But police say the war on drugs is far from lost. — 44

CANADA

FLIGHT INTO DANGER

The Canadian Embassy in Washington has "ingrained concern" in the U.S. State Department over a possible "violation of Canadian sovereignty." The complaint was about U.S. customs agents who brandished rifles at the Storn, Que., airport as they pursued suspected drug smugglers. — 12



SPECIAL REPORT

ANNIVERSARY ON THE ROCK

Four decades after Joseph Smallwood led Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, the province bears little resemblance to the remote and classically backwater British colony it had been for generations. But many residents still cherish grave meanings about the decision to merge. — 16



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LETTERS

LOYALTY TO CANADIANS

Although a great fan of Cher's, I felt accepted and cheered to see her in a starring role in the March 6 issue ("The Cher Effect," Cover). When it comes to my need to read about that which is Canadian, Marlene's column provides such information. Rather than chronicling Cher's love life, reporting on her perfume sales and flouting photos of Bullywheels' most desirable belly button, which do doubt add several more issues that week, please let me remain loyal to Canadians and leave the hype to People magazine.

Suzanne Gerkow,
Toronto

I really enjoyed Cher's statement as to why she doesn't consider herself "much of a feminist" because she then goes on to give one of the best descriptions of a feminist that I have seen at a long time. Cher describes herself as a woman-supporting, women-empowering, female-oriented woman who really enjoys relationships with men, but on her terms as much as theirs.

Anne Scott
Wilmington, Ont.

'CONCOCTING CONTROVERSY'

The only "ferry magazine" about the new Canadian Chancery in Washington that I have noticed in my way at reading the famous article in your March 6 edition ("A ferry magazine," Architecture). No reportage can be truthful without noting the captured applause of *The Washington Post's* reviewer—and naturally cool—critic, Ben Freny, and Washington Avenue magazine's Wolf Van Bockstrop. The understanding of knowledgeable professionals in power mislead. "Disparaging" better describes a writer concocting controversy than any sound reading of the emberry's style.

Arthur Ziskind,
Arthur Ziskind Architects,
Riverside

NEW PRAGMATISM

Michael Masley's election victory was not too surprising ("A man's victory," World, Feb. 20). No longer the radical politician of the past, but still a Socialist, Masley wanted to have something to do with Washington, while planning to restore relations with Cuba. By showing civility to reassure the new administration of his party's more pragmatic approach to the political scene, he may still have found in his memory the name of Grenda.

Bert Swigore,
Barrie, Ont.



Cher: 'most desirable belly button'

QUESTIONS ABOUT TOWER

As an American who was pleased to see the Senate finally exercise its constitutional duty of "advice and consent," I strongly object to your reportage of the Tower affair ("A Verbal Massacre," From the Editor's Desk, March 6). Perhaps some newspapers and senators focused more on charges of drinking and

vomiting, but, for me, the speed with which Tower went from being a congressman to General in advising defense contractors was most disturbing. Contrary to your assertion, there were no substantial questions about his behavior as a consultant. In these critical times, the United States requires a thoughtful secretary of defense who will do his best for the country as a whole—not for a subset of defense contractors.

Carol Arnold,
Cambridge, Mass.

IN DEFENCE OF RINGO

So Allan Fotheringham thinks Ringo Starr "couldn't play drums worth a lick!" ("Telling the children how it was," Column, Feb. 27). Having been a drummer for over 20 years, I find I speak for many of my contemporaries when I say that Ringo's drumming is held in high esteem because of its economy and consistent good taste—two qualities frequently lacking in drummers and apparently in Fotheringham as well.

Bill Pappas,
London, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should send their address and telephone number. Send no money for publication. Send no money for return postage. Send no money for return postage. Send no money for return postage.

PASSAGES

SENTENCED: Joel Steinberg, 47, to the madness of 25 years for first-degree manslaughter in the killing of his 14-year-old daughter, Lisa Steinberg, 34, by New York State Supreme Court Justice Harold Ruskies. The disbarred New York City lawyer was convicted on Jan. 30 for bearing his daughter and leaving her unconscious and dying on the bathroom floor for almost 12 hours. Following the sensational three-month trial, Ruskies reported receiving a barrage of letters from citizens urging that Steinberg be given the maximum sentence. The judge already recommended that Steinberg not receive parole, but which he will be eligible in 45 years.

RETIRED: Dick Clark, 59, in host of American Bandstand, the longest-running variety show in TV history, after 33 years. The Los Angeles resident began launching the careers of dozens of now-famous performers, including Linda Ronstadt, the Beach Boys, Stevie Wonder and Neil Diamond, by being the first to give them national exposure.

RETIRED: Pete Roostle, 53, commissioner of the National Football League, who helped turn the NFL into one of the pre-eminent sports organizations of the United States and made the Super Bowl into an international sports event program, three years before his contract was due to expire, because, he said, he wanted to spend more time with his family. Since Roostle was elected commissioner in 1980, the NFL

reported to \$5 billion from 12, and revenues from television games increased to \$420 million a year from less than \$1 million.

DIED: George Wolkar, 56, the Yukon regional medical officer of health who smoked a pack of cigarettes every day for 40 years and who came to national attention when he continued to smoke a filtered but as smoking as he later after being diagnosed with lung cancer; if the disease is hospitalized near his Whitehorse home.

NOMINATED: New York City investment and advertising executive Edward Newman, 63, chairman of Ponce-Wolfe-Bor-Tor, a New York City firm, as U.S. ambassador to Canada by President George Bush, subject to confirmation by the 100-member U.S. Senate.

OPENING NOTES

Michael J. Fox buys protection, Kerrie Keane questions a script change, and Donald Trump fights for peace

CRYING AT THE MOVIES

Kerrie Keane, a runner-up for best-actress honors at the Genie awards in Toronto last week, is still willing to see one of her recent films in U.S. theaters. In 1988, the Canadian-born Keane left the security of a Hollywood contract for a starring role in *Obsessed*, a Canadian movie about a woman's efforts to extradite the American kidnapper driver who killed her son. That drama has been seen in Canada and about 40 other countries. But U.S. distributor New Star International has made extensive changes to the movie. Among them retitling the film because the original title—*Killing Henry*—sounded like a baseball movie, substituting new music and redubbing a profanity-spiked sound track in order to secure a parental-guidance rating. New Star has still not released the film in the United States. Dedared Keane: "The Americans distorted a lot of what happened in this film and now they may not even distribute it. I don't even I, but I get very passionate about this film." Grounds for obscenity, indeed.

Keane: a new title and music but still no U.S. release



DAVID J. PHILLIPS

Competition for the limelight

The International Chamber of Commerce cited Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for outstanding environmental achievement last week—to the surprise of many Canadian environmentalists who said that Mulroney had only recently turned his attention to ecological issues. Now, one of Mulroney's predecessors is also expressing concern about the Earth's fate. And on April 28, former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is scheduled to chair an environmental conference in Montreal. Mulroney notes reacted frostily to Trudeau's planned turn in the limelight. Said one aide: "We will go to great lengths to ignore this event."



Taylor Delfo, Fox's threat, still lives and protection for the stars

KEEPING THE FANS AT BAY

For actor Michael J. Fox, married life has had one unsettling drawback: After he met actress Tracy Pollan last July, the Canadian born star of the television series *Family Ties* received more than 5,000 letters from a fan who threatened to kill him because she disapproved of the marriage. In desperation, Fox turned to Gavin de Becker—who describes himself as a "consultant to public figures on life safety." De Becker, 34, began his career 15 years ago, protecting Lee Taylor and Richard Burton.

Now, de Becker's 31-member staff includes investigators and bodyguards, and he charges an average fee of \$75,000 yearly to assess threats to more than 100 stars—including Clint. After de Becker began working for Fox, police arrested a 36-year-old, slapping clerk in Canada, a small town 80 km northwest of Los Angeles. Tom Leitherton from trial on April 19 for allegedly threatening Fox's life. Fox says that, personally, safety commands a higher price than the one charged for identity-stealing magicians.

A BRIEF MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW

The U.S. magazine *International Defense & Aerospace* recently ran what appeared to be an advertisement for a new fighter plane. Above a picture of a MiG-25 Polaris, a block of copy—in Cyrillic script—declared, "Expect the unexpected from the leaders in defense and aerospace innovations." Another message invited readers to write to the minister of aviation industries—in Moscow. Editor Gary Kallher stressed that the Soviet Union had not placed the ad. Instead, said Kallher, the magazine had considered the ad to test its own article on the plane. But none of the staffers reads Russian and they didn't realize that the ad looked a key to the magazine's name. That could generate an assignment to the Soviet military—in Siberia.

Trouble in paradise

A Florida retreat for the rich has become a hotbed of dissension as residents of Palm Beach say that aircraft using



Trump: noise and dirt

a new terminal have threatened their property with noise and dirt. U.S. developer Donald Trump has led the fight for fewer overflights—aided by George Perry, the president of a Montreal-based paper company. Perry said that a reactor had lost steam him the \$1.6-billion estate during the afternoon—when few planes use the airport. An overflight overnight, perhaps.

A new look for The Globe

Newsmen changes are still accurate at the Toronto Globe and Mail following the firing of editors chief Norman Oakes and managing editor Geoffrey Stevens earlier this year. Former deputy managing editor Shirley Sturges—who left recently after rejecting a Globe offer to edit a planned Vancouver-based magazine—is now negotiating with the newspaper over her departure. Provincial offices relocated: Toronto's Mulroney and Ontario's new deputy David Lane take similar posts in the archaic Toronto Star—and departure rumors surround such fixtures of the Webster-Stevens era as municipal affairs columnist Michael Vukob and political gossip columnist Steve Connor. Meanwhile, Globe publisher Roy Mc



GUY LAWRENCE

Maguire, staff changes, negotiations and a redesign

Search for a superstar

When the Vancouver Canucks hosted the Edmonton Oilers recently, Oiler coach Glen Sather was clearly angered by the sight of more than 15,000 fans wearing plastic hats emblazoned with the slogan "Where's the 99?" That is the number worn by former Oiler Wayne Gretzky—and the dual numbers of a local radio station. Canucks vice-president Brian Burke later apologized to Sather for the Canucks' unimpressive marketing promotion. It was not difficult to explain the need for the campaign: Vancouver shot last the shopping Oilers 3-0.

Menacingly fashionable

Doberman buyer out for new look

With their storm boots, scuffed leather chaps and other worn-in clothing trends, these doberman buyers are the new look of the doberman. But many among the estimated 1,000 dobermans in Canada say that they were surprised to learn that as soon as their subculture—a breed of leather boots or shoes—was designed by a man who was simply looking for his own look. Shortly after the Second World War, West German physician Klaus Martens created the footwear that is now known as "Doc Martens." Stephen Griggs, a director of the British company that makes 26,000 pairs of the thick-soled footwear each week, said that the firm's customers ranged from construction workers to rock musicians. Still, acknowledged Griggs: "Dobermans have put us in the map." They have also contributed to the company's profits: a pair of Doc Martens boots retails for about \$140.

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Ottawa, Ontario
481-Drive Nissan Ltd.
Mississauga, Ontario

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Half-Way Nissan
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COLUMN



David and Goliath dial a busy signal

BY DEANE FRANCIS

Michael Kotler lives under a business death sentence. His company, CALL-NET Telecommunications Ltd. of Downsview, Ont., has been condemned by the federal regulator, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), but the federal court has postponed the sentence several times. That is because CALL-NET's crime is highly defensible. All it has been doing since 1984 is competing against the telecommunications giant by offering the same type of discounted long-distance rates to small businesses that the large firms offer to their big phone users. But Bell Canada Enterprises Ltd. and the Telecom Canada phone consortium have successfully convinced the CRTC that CALL-NET should be driven out of business.

Kotler's battle, which has cost his fledgling company nearly \$1 million in legal fees since 1986, distinguishes how regulatory rat traps feed on small, struggling consumer choice, opportunity and the ability of Canadian businesses to compete under free trade. It is also a mirror of the influence of the gracious itself of Mr. Bell, and of a philosophical clash between collectivist and individualist values, the CRTC.

The nature of what Bell calls CALL-NET's "threat" is hard to conceive. CALL-NET is a captive Bell customer. Its business consists of buying time on Bell's telephone system at a wholesale rate, then reselling it at a slightly reduced retail rate to small businesses after reducing the service by allowing businesses to monitor and record all their long-distance calls. CALL-NET buys about \$600,000 worth of telephone time from Bell each month for 1,000 subscribers and to 1988 has a small amount of money after picking up annual revenues of \$8 million. By comparison, Bell makes \$5 million in profits every two working days.

It all began in 1984 after the CRTC licensed rates designed to create more competition by stating that "regulated carriers [Bell and the Telecom Canada consortium] will be required to permit the resale of their services by compe-

A tiny Canadian telecommunications firm wants to give small business a break, but giant Bell Canada is fighting it all the way

titors willing to provide enhanced services." But the CRTC narrowed the meaning of allowed to make it more difficult for firms like CALL-NET to survive. Kotler, a computer consultant, came up with the CALL-NET proposal, and the CRTC said that it would make a ruling, but only if it received complaints. Bell did complain, but at a formal hearing in 1986 the CRTC ordered it to back up CALL-NET's system.

Bell continued its objections and on May 22, 1987, it convinced the CRTC that CALL-NET's service was too similar to that offered by Bell and it had to be shut down. Bell also argued that CALL-NET's plan would disrupt the decades-old policy in Canada of setting long-distance rates high enough to subsidize local rates. Under the current system, phone rates are a trade-off. A small business will pay 96 cents a minute to make a long-distance call from Toronto to Calgary, while a residential user in the evening will pay only 36 cents a minute.

In June, 1987, the federal cabinet intervened with the first of a series of measures to give CALL-NET time to develop services that would offset its loss of support from Bell. The government, unlike the CRTC, was interested in arguments by CALL-NET that Canada's small

businesses were bearing the lion's share of the long-distance subsidy burden. Big corporations, with special rates from Bell, paid less for that. Toronto-to-Calgary calls then did residential calls through special wholesale rates—96 cents 20:30 cents a minute compared with only 36 cents 90 cents a minute. Said Kotler: "Small business is the cash cow in subsidize 96, General Motors and residential users. How do you think we will have going into free trade with that kind of a handicap? A travelling company in Toronto discounting up to 50 cents in Buffalo will pay up to 50 per cent more for his phone service than his Buffalo competitor."

Not surprisingly, the small-business lobby group, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, sided with the case to support CALL-NET. "The current rates run counter to government policy and discriminate against small-business users unfairly," said a federation brief tabled with the CRTC.

A year later, in June, 1988, the CRTC supported another death sentence but contented submissions as part of a review of its "colours" service policy. Cabinet extended the deadline until Aug. 18, 1988, when the review could be completed. Some 80 intervenors came forward, mostly in support of CALL-NET, and by Aug. 18, 1988, the CRTC shared its "enhanced" policy and said that only representatives or "stakeholders" could tap into Bell's lines at top business rates.

CALL-NET reorganized its affairs so that it would comply with its new policy. It would comply with its new policy by providing call logging, prepaid and other enhanced services. But its lawyers took back, arguing that CALL-NET's reorganizing was done designed to circumvent the new rules. They said that its subscribers were not only a co-operative because CALL-NET offered to provide an insurance policy indemnifying them from financial loss. On Aug. 18, 88 days after the decision date, Bell cut CALL-NET's lines, but the CRTC ordered them restarted pending a review.

CALL-NET met Bell and six weeks later, on Oct. 17, 1988, the federal cabinet intervened, ordering Bell to back off and restore services until the lawsuit was concluded. Now, months later, Kotler has 70 subscribers and 1,000 subscribers continue to live in the shadow of the gallows. In December, CALL-NET lost its first court round against Bell and has applied for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. In January, the CRTC decided in court that Bell was wrong in its whole line of reasoning and sharing and allowing CALL-NET to continue for one more year.

Clearly, Kotler is a man caught in the middle of a policy conflict, and his company deserves it. The CRTC cannot seem to make up its mind about what is a reasonable rate for its review of the CRTC's decision, which it can do. Instead, it merely prolongs the policy confusion as small businesses are asked to subsidize in order portion of the long-distance subsidy burden. Said Kotler: "If I had known what was involved, I don't think I would have done what I did." But he says that and that is the only crime of Bell Canada's monopoly is unassailable.



The stolen Turbo Commander at Sorel, Que., airport: a drama of refuge, justice and diplomatic activity

CANADA

FLIGHT INTO DANGER

It was a mysterious flight from the beginning, and it ended in a Canadian diplomatic complaint. After a two-engine, four-seat Turbo Commander 980 landed on March 12 in Sorel, Que., 70 km southeast of Montreal, several aircraft arrived carrying three U.S. Customs officers. The armed officers landed the two-man crew of the Commander and the airport manager to be lawless on the Sorel airport parking lot while they searched for a suspected crew of drug smugglers. It was one more incident in the continuing battle to ease the war's drug traffic in deadly cocaine, but in this case no drugs were found (page 44). And late last week, External Affairs spokesman Robert Price told *Maclean's* that the Canadian Embassy in Washington had "expressed concern" to the U.S. State Department over a possible "violation of Canadian sovereignty." At the same time, he said, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who was out of Canada as a senator, was kept apprised of the diplomatic steps that were being taken.

Price said that External Affairs and other Canadian authorities will investigate the incident further this week. According to some senior officials, it is the first known instance of

ARMED U.S. AGENTS CHASED A PLANE INTO CANADA— AND OTTAWA COMPLAINED TO WASHINGTON

U.S. officers entering Canada by plane to apprehend suspects. "I can't recall another situation involving an aircraft," said Vancouver RCMP Staff Sgt. L.D. Stevens. "There will be an awful lot of discussion about it." Still, Montreal RCMP Staff Sgt. Jacques Grillo told *Maclean's* that the U.S. authorities had followed proper procedures in apprehending Canadians. U.S. Customs officers' entitlement department of national defense that the officers were entering Canada and asked for permission to take action if necessary, Grillo said, but the *Maclean's* were not alerted immediately.

A high-ranking RCMP official, who asked not to be named, told *Maclean's* that U.S. law enforcement officers are expected to contact Canada Customs or the RCMP before entering Canadian territory for enforcement purposes. Under these circumstances, the U.S. Customs plane would likely have received permission to land, the officials said, and police on the ground would have been notified to assist it where it landed. He added, "Within half an hour, there could be police on every lighted runway across the country." Asked whether proper procedures had been followed in the brief incident, Grillo said: "All I can say is that this case has just happened. I am not in a position to assess all the details yet."

According to U.S. Customs and Drug Enforcement Administration sources, the pursuit began when U.S. air defense radar picked up the Turbo Commander off the south coast of Florida—en route north for cocaine smugglers from South America. Two U.S. jet fighters were ordered into the air, and they relieved customs officials to assist the pursuit. The suspect plane had not emitted a flight plan—as required by American aviation regu-



Sorel suspects (left) under arrest: 'teencon'

lations—and have controlled Canadian regulation markings. Apparently to avoid American interception, it was flying northbound offshore at 20,000 feet. It entered Canadian airspace over New Scotia.

At Sorel, airport manager Robert Ethier said that an unidentified French-speaking man phoned at 9:45 p.m. to say that a plane would be coming in to refuel. After the call, Ethier waited on his office until the Commander touched down at about 11:52 p.m. The two occupants of the plane, both men in their late 20s, were about to drink some coffee when the U.S. Customs plane landed. The two men came from the office, and Ethier, who were quickly escorted by the armed officials. Ethier said that as officers moved him out of his office and down to about his home day if it did not suit him. One of the officers also asked a wife who the wife of Ethier's son Carl, 30, who said that he had been across the border from the family's house, learning that his father was being abducted by terrorists. Meanwhile, the other two officers were searching the plane and the area for drugs.



Clark: kept informed

was modeled from being forced to be face-to-face on the pavement, even though he had identified himself as the manager of the airport. Quebec provincial police, summoned by Carl, were the first Canadian authorities on the scene. Ethier said that at about 12:30 a.m. At that point, he added, the U.S. officers read the two suspects their rights—as required by U.S. law—in Spanish. At about the same time, a U.S. Sikorsky Black Hawk helicopter, which Ethier

been planned to divert attention from the air strip.

The two occupants of the Commander were charged by Canadian police with a variety of relatively minor violations, including illegal entry and keeping a stolen plane into the country. Diego José Gómez, 37, a Cuban-born resident of Miami, and Hector Christoforo Soto, 35, a Venezuelan-born resident of Colombia, both pleaded guilty to all the charges and paid \$12,000 as fines from American courts—previously estimated at \$20,000 and \$30,000—that they were charged. Last week, immigration authorities deported them to their countries of origin. The plane, worth approximately \$700,000, was seized by the police, who said that they do not expect it to be claimed.

Still, questions remained about the procedures that the U.S. officers observed when entering Canada and on the ground. One high-ranking U.S. Customs officer told *Maclean's* that there was plenty of time during the chase to make proper contact. And he added that U.S. drug enforcement officials could be successfully intimidated. "They get suspicious and forget about borders," he said. "They reason that they're on the side of good, the other guys are on the side of evil, so you just take 'em down." But it is not unusual to be seen from further investigations by Canadian officials whether the Soviet incident has ended with the diplomatic protest.

RIC DOLPHIN with DAVID DUFFY in Montreal and BOSS LAYTON in Ottawa

National Notes

CHIRAN JAM

British Master Perito jury and that proposed Chirán trial, originally scheduled for destruction because of a poison scare, will not be held in Canada, except possibly in fully equipped jails, jails or jails. Some trial may be stopped in the United States, but it is to meet American standards it will be destroyed.

QUESTIONS IN WRITING

New Brunswick's Liberal government, which has held all 51 seats in the legislature since the Oct. 13, 1987, election, began holding questions from the opposition. A new procedure allows the Conservatives and New Democrats to reform written questions to be read by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

STIRKING THE CBC

A strike by 2,800 CBC employees, members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, went into its second week. CBC spokesman Thomas O'Brien described it as "a serious situation" a union claim that the network is costing the CBC \$200,000 a day in lost advertising revenue.

TAKING POOD

Manitoba Premier Gordon Clark, Manitoba said that he supports a controversial recommendation to extend the proposed national sales tax to apply it to food purchases. Manitoba was responding to the Consumers Association of Canada report calling on Ottawa to make as proposed tax as broad as possible to keep the overall rate low.

LUCKYATIVE SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Statistics Canada reported that the highest-earning Canadians are the self-employed, with an average income of \$28,000 a year. The lowest average—\$17,181—was reported by those receiving social assistance. Wage and salary earners reported an average income of \$22,831.

STIRCH SUPPORT

In an interview from the Caribbean island of St. Kitts, the *Marine Gazette*, Antigua, carried Ben Johnson's doctor, called for the legalization of steroids, saying that use of the muscle-building drugs is rampant throughout all sports. Meanwhile, in Washington, Johnson's rival, former Carl Lewis, said that the Canadian track and field team he believed he was disqualified by their use after winning an Olympic gold medal at Seoul last year.



Gerry and wife, Margaret, in defeat: "It was a real slap in the face for him."

A quarterback sack

The Alberta Tories win, the premier loses

For many Alberta Conservatives, it was a Pyrrhic victory. On March 30, the party won its sixth straight provincial election, taking 59 of Alberta's 63 seats—only two less than it held before. But that victory masked results that plunged the Tories into apologetic, uncoordinated soul-searching. Their share of the popular vote fell to 44 per cent from 51 per cent in the 1985 provincial election—the first time since 1977 that the party has attracted fewer than half the votes. But even more devastating for the Tories was the loss of Premier Donald Getty's own Edmonton riding of Wharmouth. Getty totally remained aloof from election plans. But while some Alberta Conservatives publicly played the rugged leader, there was considerable criticism in private of his handling of the campaign, including his decision to give the polls less than three years into a five-year mandate. Said Calgary lawyer Gerry Johnson, a Tory hard core: "Gerry took the backside of a homeless campaign as well as a campaign of candidate promises. It is a real slap in the face for him."

Indeed, when Getty called the election in Feb. 26, there was no apparent reason for it. Aul for the Tories—who have governed Alberta for the past 15 years—that attempt to catch the opposition off guard played out. The premier's string of costly campaign promises—including a pledge to give \$3.6 billion of secondary roads at a cost of at least \$1 billion—draw criticism not only from political

analysts. Getty promised him a cabinet post and a key leadership role in southern Alberta. But if the premier deserts, politics, the party leadership—not cabinet posts—becomes the central item on the Tory agenda. Alberta Tories have traditionally alternated their leaders between the northern and southern parts of the province. With the Tories holding only two of Edmonton's 17 seats, that tradition will emphasize the question of any leadership candidate from Calgary—where the Conservatives hold 13 of 18 seats. For his part, Getty refused to rule out a campaign for the leadership.

But the Calgary area may also yield other strong contenders for Getty's job. Among them, Education Minister Louie Brandt, 36, and Labor Minister Bob Orpin, 40, a former Getty aide—both elected with strong majorities. The leadership race may also attract Treasurer Richard Johnston, 49, of Lethbridge, who has held the strategic municipal affairs and intergovernmental affairs portfolios in a 14-year career in provincial politics. Another potential candidate is Health Minister Nancy Bertone, 46, although her riding in St. Edmonton and among possible contenders from outside the Tory caucus is former attorney minister John Macdonald, 41, who left the cabinet in 1985 to practice law.

For the rest, the election failed to produce another breakthrough like its remarkable showing in the 1984 election, when it increased its representation in the legislature to 18 seats from two. Acknowledging Leader Raymond Murray, "We are not the type of party to sweep the province." Still, in the 1985 provincial election, the now-supplanted well-funded Conservative attempt to defeat its own Calgary M.A.S., Robert Hewitson and attorney chief Barry Probyn.

But it was the Liberals, who had appeared to be stalling midway through the campaign, who made the most significant gains. Decors' pledge of strong financial management seemed to gain appeal in the eyes of experienced Conservative campaign strategists. Highlighted: But the Liberal in the spotlight in election night was Wikman, who defeated Getty by 322 votes. Confronted to a wheelchair since he was paralyzed in an industrial accident 25 years ago, Wikman had switched to the Liberals from the New Democrats to take on the provincial super-middle-class Wharmouth. In 1985, Getty had won by 3,561 votes. But the Liberal ran a tough campaign, rebuking an industry rubber chicken for Getty while the premier refused to appear for debates. Said Wikman: "It hurt Getty when he did not show up."

Last week, after a meeting with his cabinet, Getty said only that he would decide his political future soon—adding that the disavowal of his electoral defeat had been made by the support group run by his colleagues. "It was tremendous," he said. "They are a great group of people." Wikman, the premier, said he was a willing listener—leaving his political future and the future of Alberta's governing party up to the air for the time being.

JUDITH HENNER in Calgary

A search for savings

The Tories are expected to raise taxes

For governments, Canada's transcontinental passenger-train service—carrying travellers from coast to coast on a 5,355-km journey—has been an enduring symbol of national unity. But as an area of cross-border federal budget, politicians are questioning whether the country can afford to continue subsidizing what have become expensive losses.

In the search for ways to slash federal spending, Transport Minister Donald Macdonald will lead the way whether to detail the transcontinental services, which cost the government about \$200 million last year. But in doing so, he will face a dilemma similar to every politician who has tried to cut government spending: as the financial savings worth the political backlash they often promise? Says Paul Bayart, a spokesman for the B.C. Green coalition which opposes the passenger service: "There is a price tag on savings, and it's up to the politicians to measure the political cost of tempering with the wedding ring of Confederation."

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and members of his Conservative government are clearly aware of that peril of spending cuts. In 1985, the Tories came under fierce attack from senior citizens when they announced plans to reduce the rate of increase in old-age pensions. Highlighted, the government was driven that plan. Now, as Mulroney prepares to recall Parliament on April 3, senior Tories say that his government is likely to try to reduce its \$10-billion deficit by increasing taxes rather than significantly cutting spending. They say that the April 3 throne speech will open the season and outline the government's strategy for its second term will reinforce the threat of the possibility that the Conservatives have been advancing since January. Both government and opposition MPs predicted that the debate over deficit reduction would dominate the coming weeks. And they members say that they are eager for Parliament to resume, enabling them to put political controversies that dom-

inated the winter session behind them.

Specific measures to reduce the deficit will not be revealed until Finance Minister Michael Wilson presents a new budget, expected by mid-April. He will likely succeed both personal and corporate income taxes and plans for a national sales tax. Said Roger Hunsell, president of the Canadian Chamber of Com-

merce: "Mulroney's chief of staff, one deciding, the government is expected to establish a national child care program and create job retraining programs tailored to meet any economic upturn caused by the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. But the throne speech will not likely offer many new initiatives, change committed to promote such popular priorities as environmental protection and expanded trade with Pacific Rim countries."

The Commons has not yet seen it passed the free trade bill on Christmas Eve—a break of more than three months. As a result, with more government activity underway in the closed-door process of budget review, attention has focused on a series of political mistakes by the Tories. Controversy surrounded Revenue Canada's decision to temporarily suspend aspects of Solomon Rabinovich's controversial audit. The Senate House and civil liberties may have developed between Mulroney and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. Over the weekend's news coverage, that Canada should upgrade its relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But perhaps most damaging was the bureaucratic wrangling between the Transport Department and the Canadian Aviation Safety Board over how the government monitors air traffic safety (page 54). Still, it is the spending restrictions which have done the most to dampen enthusiasm among the second term. And some Tory insiders complain that the new climate of austerity has weakened the back of opposition on the part of most cabinet ministers and senior bureaucrats. Says one former Mulroney adviser: "There is no creative thinking on how to create new programs and policies as the climate of the government is spending." But other observers claim that Canadians are looking for competent administration—not political maneuvering—from the Conservative government. Says George Perlin: "The Tories were not given any credit for radical new policies. Voters simply decided that the Tories were not equipped to handle the complexities of modern political issues." With Parliament set to return, Canadians will soon have a chance to measure how well the government is doing that job.

FRUITS WALLACE with ROSS LARSEN and GUY HAN DOWEN in Ottawa



Wilson (left), Mulroney: a budget is likely in mid-April

ANNIVERSARY
ON THE ROCKNEWFOUNDLANDERS
STILL HAVE MIXED
FEELINGS ABOUT
THEIR DECISION
TO JOIN CANADA
40 YEARS AGO

It was the start of the federal fiscal year, and the government of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent had chosen April 1, 1949, as the official date for Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. But an angry young St. John's, the Newfoundland town that had developed its people into the Canadian family the year before after years of campaigning and two hotly contested referendums, seemed a change. As he was later to say, "I wasn't going to celebrate Confederation on April Fools' Day."



Smithwood: Finding fires

Smithwood: Finding fires surrounded by the books, photographs and personal papers that are a testament to the province's turbulent Confederation fight and his 23 years as premier.

Smithwood was a fiercely partisan politician,

but while his eloquence during Newfoundland's vote on Confederation it could not save his party; he was the province's first and last Liberal premier. He was followed by Progressive Conservative premier Frank Moores in 1972 and Brian Peckford seven years later. Last week, former fisheries minister Thomas Ralston, 49, was sworn in as Peckford's successor and premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, which, while still heavily dependent for its prosperity on the sea, bears some resemblance to the little-known and chaotically bankrupt British colony it had been for generations. But as the retiring Peckford yielded the reins of power to Ralston, the balance sheet of Newfoundland's gains in the past decade was not unimpressive.

Peckford's single greatest achievement was last July's signing of the federal-provincial tax-sharing agreement by which Newfoundland will benefit from offshore resources, including the giant St. John's offshore oil project. Fisheries and related petroleum and gas ventures are seen by many Newfoundlanders as a talisman of future prosperity. Says Francis Price, a 54-year-old former fisheries land and schoolteacher who is now an airport security guard in the northern town of St. Anthony, "We were better off after Confederation, but we never caught up with the other provinces. With the onset of fisheries, I am more hopeful than I have been in years."

However, on the March 31 deadline for signing the fish agreement approached that week, there were indications that it might be delayed for at least a year. Some sources said that the book looks more hanging deathly over Ottawa was reexamining its position.

There are many other problems besetting the province as well. Newfoundland remains locked into a 20-year-old contract that obliges it to sell Quebec electricity generated by the Labrador Classed Falls power plant at a fraction of its true market value. And the fishery is troubled. Earlier this year, federal

fisheries scientists reduced their estimates of the stock of northern cod off eastern Newfoundland and Labrador. The quota, or total allowable catch, for large Canadian companies pursuing the species that had fished New Brunswick and Western fishery rose to the fish-rich banks off Newfoundland 500 years ago was reduced by 20 per cent.

Dependent: And Newfoundland, although rich in its history, culture and family feeling, has the highest sales tax—12 per cent—the highest rate of unemployment—17 per cent in January—and the lowest per capita income in Canada. It remains heavily dependent on transfer payments and other money flowing from Ottawa. Memorial University political scientist Stephen Tomlinson says, "Fifty cents of every dollar spent there is Ottawa's money." As well, one of Newfoundland's greatest exports remains its people. The brain-drain of young Newfoundlanders to Boston, Brooklyn and other ports abroad that marked the pre-Confederation years continues. Last year alone, one of the least economically in the past decade, more than 4,000 more people left Newfoundland than moved in or returned to—the province.

In southern Ontario alone, there are close to 500,000 Newfoundlanders, largely with their own monthly newspaper, *The Dominion*, stores and businesses. Some of them are like Oakville entrepreneur Howard Hamilton, with seven insurance services companies in Newfoundland and the Toronto area. Says Hamilton, "The only thing that drove me out was the



St. John's Lt.-Gov. James McGowan (below, left) and Ralston: 'better off'

weather." For now, however, it was an ending job of opportunity. As Ed Bell, president of the provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women, has five sons, four of whom she says "had to leave the province to get employment. That's a reality of Newfoundland life."

As a result, some Newfoundlanders still entertain strong emigration ideas, joining Ocas-

to. In a March 11 letter to the St. John's Evening Telegram, Ronald J. Brown of Portland Cove Road in St. John's wrote that the 43rd anniversary might be "time to call off the canines." Said Brown, "We have lost our pride in ourselves and our country, given our fish to Ottawa and my private who lit for it, accepted welfare as a national policy, seen

our unemployment rate soar to double the national average." However, a new generation of Newfoundlanders is reaching adulthood in a province that, although still Canada's poorest, has always had a firm sense of identity and value of its own culture shows signs of economic strength and political maturity (page 196).

Feeling: For the most part, those young people feel comfortable within the Canadian family. Says 25-year-old Victoria Stovely, just down a Rhodes Scholar, and a former member of the production crew of the highly successful Newfoundland-based commercial national television series *Crane*: "I am a Newfoundland first and then a Canadian. But I think I have more the feeling of being Canadian than the question before." Bred at Oxford University in the fall, she says, "I didn't have been gone to Toronto but you can't live in the place and not get a sense of it. I will miss it. Newfoundlanders are different. They have a great sense of humor and they won't put up with anything from anybody." Said Ed Smith, assistant superintendent of the Green Bay school district in the north coast community of Springdale: "The kids are themselves in Canada and Newfoundlanders both. Confederation brought a lot of social good, especially financially."

Forty years ago, Confederation also brought a throng of congratulations and good wishes from mainland Canada and abroad. In April 1, 1949, Toronto's *Globe and Mail* said, "As moving border in Newfoundland, its people who to find themselves Canadian. They will put Canadian stamps on the letters they post. Their children will be willing to school on roads that are part of Canada. They believe, Canadian fishermen, will be catching Canadian fish from Canadian boats. Having lost nothing here, they will be happy to be in Canada, the new colony of The Thousand." The union will help to bridge the vision of the Fathers of Confederation of a nation stretching from coast to coast which incorporates into a single entity all British North America north of the United States.

Dutiful: Others celebrated the occasion in different ways. Percy George, the mayor of Victoria, B.C., dispatched a boat of Vancouver Island officials on a Ticonderoga Airlines tour Air Canada propeller-driven North Sea Airlines Newfoundlanders are kindred seafarers, lawyer Albert White, from Parliament Hill in Ottawa, where, at noon on April 1, Prime Minister St. Laurent carried the first stroke of the Newfoundland coat of arms into the house of the Prince Tower, once a 19-gun salute and a peal of the town's carillon.

In some parts of the newly united province, however, jubilation was more restrained. The St. John's Daily News reported that "quite a number of prominent citizens" failed to attend a gathering at Government House at St. John's, the seaside and fully capital city whose international reputation lies in sport. Confederation. Though many Newfoundlanders had long lived on the cutting edge of poverty, and union with Canada promised steady economic immo-



UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT OIL AND FISH CLOUD THE FUTURE OF THE PROVINCE

few, Confederation was widely lamented elsewhere, too, dividing communities and even families. Says Ann Bell: "My mother was for, and my father was against. My father stopped talking. He said he'd never be able to stand it again."

Meaning: Ed Smith was only one, "but I remember the day. My father, a United Church minister, was pro-Confederation, but for every one was a day of mourning. There were flags at half-mast, and some people wore black armbands." Memorial University professor of geography F. Ian Jackson says that this feeling toward Canada "was very true, to get it right is just as an aunt who's right to the end was sitting on her fist all morning about 1949."

Meanwhile, Newfoundland, because of its size, is unable to defend the legacy of its achievement. But he still receives old friends like Gregory Foster, who, in the wake of his success, was second in influence only to Sealwood himself in the premier's heady first decade in office. "Confederation has had its faults," says Foster last week, "but it brought great things to it. Was there to encourage how things were. For instance, we took 5,400 km of roads in those first 20 years." Roads were only one of an array of material benefits that were to include an enhanced educational system, pensions, family allowances, transfer payments, unemployment insurance and medical care. Says Foster: "Then, there is still more to come, but I suppose when people lose a latter campaign they remember a longer."

Torquato: Indeed, memories are long on the rock-island, rooster-neck island with an 800-km coastline of coasts, fjords, white sand bays, which are like a huge stage board off the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The 1949 marriage with Canada is only a footnote to a rich but turbulent revealed history that stretches back to the Vikings. A presence of European laborers well before it was cleared in a British possession by Sir Humphrey Colborne in 1783, the first formal settlement was at Caplin on Conception Bay in 1820 when, according to an account of the time, "30 lowest persons well accommodated with all the necessities."

Ducks, hens, Cornish chickens (chickens), Geese, sheep and hogs. The lover of the region, and governor of Britain's first formal colony in the New World, was Sir John Gore, who on an earlier trip had been impressed with Caplin's harbor, timber, fish and water and apparently fertile soil. The experienced seal fisher, accompanied settlers, disembarked by the ship, resplendent with red and blue and other patterned soft top vegetables and that, when supplies fell short, they were forced to drink their beer with water.

But Caplin survived and is the home now of families like that of Harold Atkinson, the 40-

year-old manager of a grocery distribution business founded by his father, William. Atkinson's own children are the seventh generation of the family in the rough but prosperous party Conception they command. Interviewed in the office of a warehouse bristling with boxes of gelatin, instant powder and ketchup, Norman talked of the possibility of reopening his office with a computer system and then recalled a great-grandfather who died after being flogged by the masters of a visiting British ship. Says Atkinson's son: "What people on the mainland may not



Sealwood in 1949: Ottawa gave in

realize is that history here has been burned into people's souls."

In fact, says Anne Hart, director of Memorial University's Center for Newfoundland Studies, the island "was settled in defiance of the British colonial office, which wanted it for a summer fishery and a nursery for seamen." The prevailing view among Newfoundlanders, says Hart, has been "that nobody should really have lived here at all. It's a feeling that we are here in spite of ourselves." But to people, predominantly descendants of Irish and West Country English settlers (and still with few immigrants from elsewhere), clinging to the subjects and made a living from the sea. And having survived, says Hart, Newfoundlanders had a sense of cohesion and singularity in their land and culture that has engendered a blossoming of the arts and cul-

tural studies. Says Hart: "There is no identity crisis here."

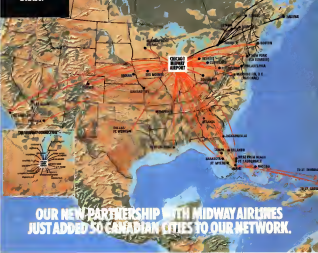
But in politics, crisis has long been a way of life. In 1858, Britain granted the colony a self-governing government and, with the 1921 Statute of Westminster, dominant status along with neighboring Canada. Independence was in fact only three years. In 1904, brought to its knees by the Depression—and conditions of neo-conservatism and with half the workforce unemployed—Newfoundlanders asked Britain for help. The response: one of Britain's first colonies once again found itself a colony. For the next 15 years it was to be ruled by a British governmental commission. But the combination of U.S. air and naval bases during the Second World War brought a measure of prosperity, and in 1943, Prime Minister Mackenzie King openly stated his Newfoundland to reconsider joining the Confederation it had rejected once before in the 1840s.

Brilliant: It was an alternative that sparked the interest and support of journalists and big furrow Joseph Sealwood, then so ignorant of Canada, reports biographer Richard Gwyn as Newfoundland. The United Revolutionaries, that he did not know the capital of the province was of Quebec. A limited speaker, Sealwood turned the island in a campaign to favor that at one point he carried a gun and had two bodyguards. His message was that "under Confederation we would be better off in pocket in stomach and in health." The first of two referendums took place on June 2, 1949, and Newfoundlanders were offered three choices: responsible government, Confederation with Canada—supported by the Roman Catholic Church, much of the business community and Newfoundland nationalists—or the existing constitutional government. When the votes were counted, Confederation came second with 64,806 votes. Independence drew 69,400 votes, and 22,311 opted for constitutional government by Britain. Without a clear majority, a second vote was called for July 26, and with only two options available, Confederation or responsible government. The final vote was 78,223 to 11,234 for union with Canada, a slim margin of less than 7,000 votes.

Now, the reflections upon those tumultuous days are as mainly ambivalent as the fishermen who have for centuries challenged—and often perished in—the raging North Atlantic. Newton Margen, a retired teacher living in the Avalon Peninsula community of Killarney, says, "Confederation was shown down our charts. I didn't vote. I stayed clear of it." But Caplin's resident Arch McNeil, 63, says that the war did not make anyone less a Newfoundland. He added: "What you did then was to take a lot of things, great and small. The advantages seemed better than disadvantages. I was born here and I want to be buried here. Here is home." From Green Island Gore in the west to the southeast, that is the common conviction that, in the end, notes Newfoundlanders.

GLEN ALLEN is in St. John's

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SPECIAL REPORT

FACING THE FUTURE

A TOWN BENEFITS FROM OFFSHORE OIL

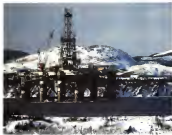
When James Mayo left his Burns Petroleum community of Marytown last Tuesday in 1955, he left a village of 3,200 that offered little of opportunity for a 16-year-old carpenter's son with a Grade 10 education. When he returned permanently in 1979, he found a certified accountant with few children, his family's sleep and struggling home town had changed almost beyond recognition.

Under a program of Joseph Smallwood's government in the 1960s to resettle the people of 600 Newfoundland-based airport communities who were being called selected "growth centers," Marytown had been transformed into a small but swelling metropolitan. In fact, with a new shopping center, food-processing plant and businesses catering to 35,000 clients in the area, the town had become the commercial hub of the region. But Mayo, 61, now the town manager of Marytown, "I don't want to go overboard on this, but this change was a very pleasant surprise."

Malik: Among many Newfoundlanders who left their villages for the 77 growth centers, the Smallwood government's initiative is still a matter of dispute. But for Marytown's 1,500 miles west of St. John's across Florentine Bay—the change has brought a measure of prosperity. The town now has two new shopping malls and other amenities such as the comfortable new Spanish Room Lounge to the three-story, 130-room Hotel Imperial. Still, the true evidence of the community's change—and witness to the province's future hopes—in the 180-employee Marytown station of the Cow Head facility, now kilometers east of the town. Cow Head, says Mayo, was president Donald Steele, is the only facility east of Halifax that is equipped to repair the rigs and build offshore oil production platforms. And for many Newfoundlanders, it is the promise of the future. Like other provincial industries, the provincial govern-

ment-owned shop has been preparing to profit from an expected upsurge when the offshore Hibernia Oil field finally goes into production—probably by the mid-1990s. "We are," he said, "looking at a major expansion."

In fact, Steele said that the company has already sent 70 of its employees for training in Norway, where offshore oil is already a main-



Oil rig at Cow Head facility: "a very pleasant sight to see"

stay of the economy. Then and other proprietary measures are based on the fact that, in its first six years of production, Hibernia is expected to provide 14,800 man-years of employment. And businessmen, scientists and researchers in other parts of the province are also preparing for the anticipated boom. At Memorial University in St. John's, president of a faculty called the Centre for Cold Ocean Resources Engineering are spearheading an exploration of the offshore ice pack, which about 30 foreign scientists and engineers are now also taking part.

Director Jack Clark said that a study of pack ice of Labrador will, among other things, help determine the effect of ice on drilling equipment. "We are interested in what happens when it surrounds a drilling rig," said Clark.

Current research, he added, should enable contractors to build their rigs with the strength to withstand the tremendous pressures of an environment. Meanwhile, other scientists at the centre are engaged in different areas of research—seeing them the scouring of the ocean floor by seamounts. But Clark: "The question is how deep would you have to bury a pipeline [to avoid damage]?"

But the 12,000-student university—where John Mulgrew, head of the widely renowned earth sciences department, has gained international recognition for his mapping of the global ocean floor—is only part of the flowering of the province's science and business communities. St. John's is also the home of the Canadian Helicopter Corp., the Euro-Ingels helicopter service firm in the world. With some of its fleet of 200 helicopters now serving oil rigs as far away as Ecuador, the company clearly hopes to capitalize on Hibernia—200 miles southeast of Newfoundland. And its chairman, a long-time, nearly 53-year-old named Craig Dobbin, is also chairman of the regional or center for Arctic oil and holds an interest in another airline, Ontario Express.

Activity: But rig and exploration are also collected in Newfoundland's artistic scene. "There is an incredible level of activity in the arts here," said Patricia Gosselin, curator of Memorial art gallery. Anne Hart, director of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, pointed to the recent multi-rooming of "intensely lively" theatrical groups as further evidence of the province's artistic health. And Gosselin added that a number of mainland Canadian artists have recently been moving to the province. "It seems to be a deliberate choice because of all the unique culture here," she said. "They need it."

Mayo, whose great-grandfather was Marytown's first settler—and said that he can understand the desire to live in the province. For one thing, he said, Newfoundland may be at a turning point in its history. But another reason for the province's appeal, he added, may simply be the flavor of Newfoundland, where, he says, people are more "in tune with their culture" than residents of Central Canada. Although he was born in Toronto in 1925 and in Ottawa, Mayo said that it was not the art, culture or hoped-for prosperity that drew him home, "but more just the way of life." Declared Mayo: "My wife tells me all the time I was in Toronto I never left Newfoundland. I never lost the taste for the bay."

GLEN ALLEN in Marytown

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'A STUPEFYING WRENCH'

A NEWFOUNDLANDER REMEMBERS THE PAST

BY RAE GUY

Al Confederation with Canada, announced 40 years ago on April 15th's Day, Newfoundlanders and their lands traveled around away from the ocean to face the continental northwest. It was a stupefying wrench. We were violently thrown from our perceived position at the centre of an oceanic world to a new one on the outer fringes of a continent. A two-pagelaid case and we walked 400 years of

been only two additions, Toronto, to the masterpieces at the old homestead—a pair of steel from St. Petersburg Beach in Florida, and a rye whiskey bottle in the shape of the CN Tower in Toronto.

Newfoundland has words of history, but little of it is formalized between hard corners. We have to make do with a sort of thick stew of anecdotes, sacred and modern, a sort of free-form tribal memory. Even those who live here must make allowances for heavy tradition, for some well-cooked upler tourists and for world-

firm but reasonable talks with the Quia d'Orsay, that we must bear in mind the potential sale of plastic Ontario dandelions to the New Europe, that Prince and Canada share a common belief.

D'Orsay? And did not that great hero of Canada, Desjardins d'Orsayville, and his folk have St. John's to the ground not once but three times, snatching all settlement for 100 miles around, leaving a reported Canadian Indian brother and daughter, promising our web with webbed feet, sewing with in our village



The shoreline at St. John's, looks from Boston, lace from Madeira and coral from Caracas

We used to see ourselves as a sort of New-World Belgium—everyone had to pass by our door to get somewhere else. We were the great ship channel between Europe and America. But in 1949, we were plucked in with a country strong together by a longitudinal railway line. Newfoundland, formerly the jewel of the northwest, was suddenly at the far end of a second-rate, narrow-gauge branch line, and even that is now being ripped up and the rusty little rails shipped off, by us, to be melted down into aluminum smelter. Though we've lost even our rails, we military-to-clang to our marbles and, despite Newfoundland's status in the country, we know it is not us among Canadians who are the isolated, hang-on, the irrelevant outposts in the offices of the world.

As often be expected, more than a touch of the sage mentality has set in, and when the young girls bat, we're not above pinching even the household linen and the rumpers. In the house where I grew up, there were hundreds of upholding books from Boston, lace from the convents of Madeira, a scandalous brought back from Naples and a concertina from Cadiz, a lamp of brass from Caracas for a doorway, a bush in the yard that came in a captain's rubber boots, globules of barbed wire called dog's blood from the Caracaras, as the luscious, dark, sauce-dred lard leaves picked on the island of St. Helena "where we looked away Old Ben."

In the four decades since 1949, there have

drinking. So I was not completely corrected—nor until I later saw with my own eyes the Great Beams Flag at Gander—of the victory of the associate about the old coast who noted it has IV across "God send the eyes. Red High time for this, now, to least the 'No Quarter'."

I had doubts about that story, even though our Old Coast was supposedly from the Blue Peninsula, where they call say "blue" and "Hill" and "Hilly-lace" and "Hilly-moored" and "Hilly-lever" and other such scraps of Elizabethan usage. It was possible, just, that there is also a remembrance of the "No Quarter," that awful dress signal to the enemy that you are about to slaughter has without mercy to the last man. When I read our anecdotal Old Coast was the television image of the Canadian minister of defence talking about French claims to fishing rights off Newfoundland, saying that Canada must hold

patches, living on naked to the world and to the harsh water, slipping off in chaos and to sail? It depends on where you sit, and Newfoundland's seat in Confederation is not always easy.

At the air-control centre at Gander there's a glimpse of what Newfoundland was or what we thought it was. Once every 24 hours, the air forces of North America move their easternmost transatlantic positions from Gander, and each day the passengers and cargo of Europe get their flight paths westward. On a wall of red gravel, under beam there's an unauthorized Newfoundland flag of an altogether modest size, 25 feet long and 15 feet high, guaranteed to hold the soul of any proper businessman. When evening is overcast and when they are, someone, sometime during a hill is the ship above the centre of the world, clanks a ladder to the colors with a banner and a few more sails.

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SHAMIR UNDER FIRE

AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT MUST NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH THE PLO

For the past three months, pressure has been building on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to reverse the country's decades-old policy and agree to talks with the new-born Palestine Liberation Organization. Always his answer has been a variant that politicians usually try to evade: "Never." And always Shamir has argued that there are moderate Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to whom Israel should talk instead. But last week—as he was hosting a solidarity-scholarship conference attended by prominent Jews from all parts of the world—Shamir's own intelligence services dealt a crushing blow to his position. In a report to the cabinet, obtained by the media, the intelligence chiefs concluded that Israel had no chance left to negotiate with the PLO if it wanted to end the 15 month-old intifada or opening in the occupied territories.

Shamir denied the reports, describing them as "a total lie." But the Israeli daily that published the report stood by it. Defense ministry spokesmen confirmed that Mr. Meir's view of the intifada severely had been reversed. The minister, and the director general of Shamir's own office appeared to back away from his chief's denial. The report emerged as U.S. officials pressed their own peace-making efforts in the Middle East and while Shamir prepared for an April 15 Washington meeting with President George Bush. The controversy also broke out just before the 38th anniversary on March 26 of Israel's Camp David peace treaty with Egypt. And Shamir's last-line stance drew attention to the fact that, in 1979, he had refused to endorse Camp David—while his foreign minister, Moshe Arens, had actually signed it.

As the 1,500 participants at the solidarity conference—including a 50-strong Canadian



Israeli soldiers in Gaza; Shamir (below) competing for a publicity advantage

delegation—got in Jerusalem, the intifada continued with renewed intensity. During the week, one Palestinian was killed and at least 20 were injured by Israeli security forces, bringing the overall Palestinian death toll to 446. But the formal statement issued at the end of the conference made no mention of either the opening at the PLO. In an obvious attempt to strengthen Shamir's position before his Washington visit, the delegates eagerly affirmed their solidarity with Israel and applauded its efforts to achieve peace and security with its neighbors. But that did not satisfy all the conference participants

"There has not been one single solid line in three days," said Ben-Zion, publisher of the *Yedioth Aharut* Times, and from Montreal, Lewis Carter, a McGill University law professor, a human rights campaigner and former Jewish Congress, issued angry anti-Israeli tough language of the intifada. He told the conference, "We ignore human rights at the peril of our case and our cause."

But the highly critical, multi-part report dominated the week's events. It was apparently drawn up jointly by Meir, the spy agency that handles overseas

operations, Shin Bet, which deals with Israel's internal security and military intelligence officials. The report concluded that there was no serious Palestinian leadership outside of the PLO and that the PLO had gravely moved toward moderation last December when its leader, Yasser Arafat, announced terrorism and declared its recognition of Israel's right to exist. Shamir and other members of his Likud party, who dominate the Labor-Likud "national unity" government, have insisted that Arafat's declaration cannot be trusted and that the PLO remains a terrorist organiza-

tion. "But he did agree to meet Israeli officials in the framework of preparing for the international conference"—a conference that the PLO insists on but that Shamir has firmly ruled out.

The U.S. intelligence is expected to resume after Shamir's visit to Washington. Meanwhile, both sides in the Middle East conflict were competing for public relations advantages. Representing the PLO campaign in the Gilded States was Arafat's personal representative, Nidal Shabbi, who has been taking to American Jewish groups and members of the news media, among others. He told *Meir's* "I am greatly encouraged by my encounter with Americans in general, and with Jewish Americans in particular." Predicted Shabbi, "We will have an independent state in five years."

Shabbi's optimism was based in part on U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's recent groundbreaking statement that the Israelis might eventually have to negotiate with the PLO. And, clearly, Shamir's ongoing mission could fall apart over the issue. Labor leader Yitzhak Rabin, the deputy prime minister, referred indirectly to that possibility last week when he told the solidarity conference that "in the coming months," his party might have to make "a historic choice." Shamir's persistent negative tactics, however, have Rabin, as many expect "There is no reason for Labor to stay in the government if Shamir comes back from Washington without having changed," he said. And a close PLO associate, Leifur MP and deputy Premier Minister Yoram Tsafrir, was a step further, calling openly for direct talks with the PLO in a tabloidist magazine.

Despite these warnings, the Rabin administration at the time responded to Arafat's declaration by beginning talks with the PLO. And in Tunis last week, the Rabin administration continued the process—although it was not clear what success it had. Ambassador Robert Patterson, who led the three-day U.S. team, said after the 46-hour session that he had asked the Palestinians to take "practical steps to ease tensions in the occupied territories and lead to direct negotiations" with the Israelis. Neither he nor the chief PLO representative, Yasser Arafat, disclosed how the Americans proposed to ease tensions. But before the session began, a U.S. spokesman said that the Palestinians would not be asked to end the intifada. For their part, the Palestinians rejected a U.S. suggestion to hold elections in the West Bank and Gaza. Declared Rabin, "Before under occupation are out of the

hour MP and deputy Premier Minister Yoram Tsafrir, was a step further, calling openly for direct talks with the PLO in a tabloidist magazine.

But because of the government's right wing gave no such a willingness to compromise, Likud members angrily blamed Labor ministers for leading the embarrassing intelligence assessment to the media. And sources close to Shamir said that he had no intention of changing his stand. Talks with the PLO could only lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, Shamir told the solidarity conference, and that would be "the worst of the country." Ten years after Camp David, Shamir was still too suspicious of Arab intentions to take any shortcuts—and last week that seemed to be the message he planned to take to the White House.

JOHN FREEMAN with ERIC SILVER in Jewish law and MARCY MCGRAW in Washington

World Notes

ALASKA OIL SPILL
A U.S. tanker carrying 1.85 million barrels of crude oil ran aground near the Alaskan port of Valdez and spilled a substantial part of its cargo from its damaged hull into Prince William Sound. The largest spill of oil in U.S. history, it will pose a serious risk to marine life if it drifts into the sound's sensitive gray-pine forests and bays. A Canadian Coast Guard spokesman said that the oil was unlikely to reach British Columbia.

AIR CRASH IN BRAZIL
All three crew members of a Transbrasil Boeing 787 cargo plane—and at least 18 people on the ground—were killed and more than 200 people injured when the aircraft slammed into a apartment house and then into a crowded slum in Rio de Janeiro on its approach to São Paulo international airport in southeastern Brazil.

DEATH IN LEBANON
Three Irish soldiers with the UN peace-keeping force in Lebanon died when their truck ran over a mine on a road near the Israeli border. That raised to 163 the number of peacekeepers killed since the force was set up in 1978.

YUGOSLAV VIOLENCE
The parliament of Yugoslavia's Kosovo region adopted constitutional changes that make it part of Serbia, the country's largest republic. Kosovo's ethnic Albanians reacted in protest because of their concern that the changes threaten their political and cultural rights.

A CONTRA DEAL
President George Bush announced agreement with leaders in Congress to provide about \$4.5 billion a month in humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguans contra rebels until that country holds free elections—now scheduled for February, 1990.

A FIERY WHIP
In a speech that it is likely to heighten partisan passions, conservative Georgia freshman Sen. Gingrich, 45, was elected minority whip in the House of Representatives—the Republicans' number 2 position in the chamber.

NEW WASTE RULES
In Basel, Switzerland, 117 countries, including Canada, adopted a UN-sponsored global convention on hazardous waste that is intended to reduce "garbage capitalism"—the shipment of hazardous wastes from the industrialized world to developing nations that do not have proper disposal facilities.

EL SALVADOR

A shift to the right

War-weary voters choose a new president

The mood was apprehensive in San José, Guaymas, 41, the millionaire candidate of the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA). U.S. policymakers—who have favoured more than \$3.5 billion in military and economic aid to El Salvador since 1980—have portrayed the ruling Christian Democrats as champions of democratic modernization and ARENA as defenders of the country's privileged elite against paramilitary death squads. But the administration of President José Napoleón Duarte, 63, has suffered from charges of corruption, mismanagement and abuse of power. He has killed an estimated 70,000 people. With Duarte forbidden by the constitution to

seek a second five-year term—and suffering from terminal cancer—the Christian Democrat candidate was Fidel Chirív. To land off an image of incompetence, Chirív's election propaganda had featured apocalyptic visions of what an ARENA victory might mean. Television commercials equated ARENA with Nazism, and Chirív's campaign manager had called Chirív "El Salvador's Hitler." But the tactic failed. And one diplomat in the capital "After of Salvadorans think killing Communists is a good idea."

Death to "Rocha" is the theme of the last verse of the ARENA anthem, and Chirív sang the words with gusto at his final campaign rally on March 15 in San Vicente, 60 km east of the capital. At his side was Roberto D'Aubesson, 45, the former army major who founded ARENA along with others in 1981. D'Aubesson, who became leader in 1985 as the party's new face of moderation, is well-known in San Vicente. But the cheering was loudest for D'Aubesson, whose power in the party remains conspicuous. That prominence prompted Democratic Rep-



Christian political leader

resentative Tony Cacho de Caldera, one of 22 U.S. observers at the election, to ask, "Can Christians really be the president, or will

Diary of a smart business traveller



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Kona Hilton Beach & Tennis Resort, 845 all week
Sonic Bay Hilton & Country Club (Oahu), 4185 all week

NVADA
Las Vegas Hilton, (Mon. Thurs.
865, Fri. Sat. 875)
OREGON
Portland Hilton, 865
WASHINGTON
Seattle Airport Hilton, 865

WORLD

D'Aubuisson ran the government?

ARENA's power is now almost absolute. The party won control of parliament and most municipal governments last year. President-elect Cristiani, who takes office in June, has pledged to wipe out corruption, privatize the inefficient public sector and engage MESA in a "working dialogue." He brooks at present questions about his power to restore respect for human rights. "Judge us on our record in office," he said during the campaign. "Don't judge us for what you believe we will do."

By his own admission, Cristiani is a political novice. An alumnus of Washington's Georgetown University, he has spent sports trophies—for aquatics and motor-cross racing—class credentials for legal office. His described business interests range from coffee to pharmaceuticals. "Cristiani is the son of a Salvadoran capitalist," said sociologist Francisco Alvarado. "He understands that paying his workers a little more achieves the same purpose as letting them when they complain."

The guerrilla heroist, administrative simpli-



Police searching voters in San Salvador; the prospects for peace

ty, voter apathy—and probably some outright support for the FMLA—combined to produce the lowest election turnout in a decade. Only about half the 1.8 million registered voters cast ballots. ARENA won nearly 64 per cent of the vote, followed by the Christian Democrats with 36 per cent. The Democratic Congressmen, a coalition of left-wing parties

claimed to have conducted extensive polling of ten provinces. "We Salvadorans will try anything once," he said. For now, Salvadorans have decided to try Cristiani as the leader of their troubled country for the next five years.

ANDREW BULSKI with DAVID GOLDBERG in San Salvador

Diary of a smart business traveller



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WORLD

ing one subjected. The newspaper described Borden as a "top call girl" who charged about \$1,000 a night for her sexual services. And it published a photo of a young, elegant woman, Celine Moykhan, driving her to a Conservative party charity ball in February.

As the story unfolded, a second Tory MP, Henry Bellingham, acknowledged that he had obtained the security pass for Borden because Shore had used up his quota for such passes with hard sales laughter when Bellingham suddenly told the Conservatives that Borden's "credentials were checked thoroughly" before she was given a pass. But, while some of the politicians was accused of sleeping with Borden, the publicity threw a spotlight on the ethics of another Murdoch-owned paper, *The Sunday Times*. Its tabloid editor, Andrew Neil, had briefly dated Borden last year. Neil kept silent last week, but his paper reported that after he had ended the relationship, Borden was so furious that she leaked the revelation of his jinks. Another senior editor, Donald Tuckwell of *The Observer*, was also photographed holding hands with Borden at a restaurant—but he strongly denied any impropriety.

The involvement of politicians and editors made for a lively story—but it was the suggestion of Borden's link to the Lipsons that drew the most attention. Several papers reported that she had enjoyed what one called "close access" to Gerald Al Lipson, whom they described as a cousin of Lipson leader Col. Moamar Gadafi and a major in



Celine Moykhan

Moykhan: a ride to a charity ball

Lipson's security service. Borden was allegedly flown to Paris and Tokyo for weekends with Gadafi Al Dami. That led some to say that that parliamentary security had been breached. Declared Labour MP Dale Campbell-Savours: "If a link with Gadafi was revealed, you would wonder on what basis, and for what

reason, she was working in Parliament."

For Borden, it was just the latest chapter in a remarkable life. Born Patricia (she later added another "S" Singh, Chaudhary in the northern Indian state of Harappa), she was raised in New Delhi. In 2002, she won the Miss India beauty contest and emerged unexpectedly as the Most Charismatic woman in India. From, later that year. From there she went to New York—where she reportedly associated with such men as the King of Qatar and Saudi Arabian arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi—till then to Paris, where in 1994 she married a French businessman named Dominique Borden.

Last week, Pamela Borden revealed in telling, that she gave last night of the story to another island, *Sunday Sport*, whose owner, self-confessed pornography publisher David Sullivan, is a self-described friend and former lover of Borden. Borden described in detail her sexual adventures and acknowledged sleeping with about 20 men for money. But she maintained: "I am not a call girl in the normal sense of the word. On a few occasions I have gone to bed for money—usually when I was broke—but in the main I have just had a series of rich boyfriends who have showered me with gifts." The notorious Borden may not have to rely on such generosity for long, a prominent London agent last week estimated that she could command as much as \$2 million for the newspaper and news rights to her life story.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

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NORTHERN IRELAND

A wave of bloodshed

The latest killings signal a new death siege

In the rugged, hilly territory called border country—just north of the border between the Republic of Ireland and British-controlled Northern Ireland—police and army troops usually travel by helicopter to avoid gunners from the outlawed provisional Irish Republican Army. But on the afternoon of March 20, two senior police officers with Northern Ireland's Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) drove an unmarked car through the area on a lonely winding road. Suddenly, an approaching car emerged in front of the two officers and braked. The unmarked policeman threw their car into reverse, but it became mired in mud. At least two gunmen jumped out of the opposite car, sprayed rifle fire that critically wounded the officers—they finished them off with a single pistol shot into each man's head. With that, RUC Chief Sgt. Harry Brown, 55, and Sgt. Bob Robinson, 58, became the latest victims in a new wave of Ulster violence and the most



RUC constables open sedan on soldiers and police

senior police casualties in a conflict that has left more than 2,000 people dead in two decades. RUC Chief Const. Sir John Heron

called the killings "quite disastrous."

That attack brought the toll for the first 12 weeks of the year to 28 victims in an escalating series of car-bomb killings between the two fighting Irish organizations—and Protestant paramilitary units. The Protestant forces, which support the British link, accounted for one of the deaths this year, nearly as many as they killed in all of 1986. The day before Brown and Robinson were ambushed, David Braddell, 63, a Roman Catholic father of 23, was shot dead in his north Belfast home—apparently by Protestant paramilitaries. The violence against poorly paid RUC, which marks the 25th anniversary of the deployment of British troops in Northern Ireland—and the start of the IRA's military campaign against British rule. Sgt. Rev. William McCann, a member of the British Parliament representing the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. "The government has lost control of the situation whilst the terrorists remain emboldened throughout the land."

Last week's shootings raised concerns about how the IRA—which claimed responsibility for the killings—knew where to find the policemen. Brown and Robinson were returning from a hostile assignment meeting across the border with their police counterparts in Dublin, Ireland, to discuss joint anti-IRA efforts. Some observers said that there may have been a leak on the Republic side—a charge completely denied. "A lot of emphasis has been laid on the possibility of a leak to the Garda Síochána [Irish Police]," said Ireland's justice minister, Gerard Callan. "That is totally untrue." And Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Tom King, said that the attack was an IRA attempt to undermine Anglo-Irish co-operation—a bid he promised to meet. But not security cooperation. Policemen usually travel unarmed when they cross the border, and Buchanan and Brown had no radio contact with security forces. Northern Irish police have also said that the officers may have been carrying sensitive documents about border security and that these may now be in IRA hands.

For the IRA, the successful attack clearly raised morale following criticism, even by erstwhile supporters, for a recent series of uncoordinated bomb attacks on civilians. The IRA has pledged that it will continue attacks this year—but that it will "reduce" operations to single and what it considers legitimate targets, soldiers and police. With Protestant paramilitary groups intent on responding to each act of violence, Northern Ireland's spiral of violence threatens to make the anniversary year the most murderous yet.

DAVE NEMETZ with ED MOLONEY in Belfast

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Text by Ron Reid.

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Wildlife means a great deal to Canadians: the satisfaction of a full bag for the hunter, the spring sight of a bull moose for the wildlife viewer, the thrill of peering into a robin's nest for the urban child. But to appreciate wildlife in the future, we must act now to conserve it. National Wildlife Week, established by an act of the Canadian Parliament in 1947, honors the memory of Jack Stein, one of Canada's pioneer conservationists. It also draws attention to the state of our nation's diverse wildlife populations, and to the people and organizations working to preserve wild spaces.

In most parts of Canada, wildlife is under siege. Habitat destruction, toxic chemicals, and thoughtless shooting all take their toll. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada now marks 167 species of wild plants and animals as vulnerable; they document a

further 10 species that no longer exist in Canada. Even those appalling totals do not include members of the insect world and other lesser forms of life that are disappearing at a similar rate.

Wildlife officials admit that efforts to arrest the extinction or endangerment of most species are only beginning. Recovery programs so far have been largely cosmetic, oriented towards species like pronghorn bison with broad public appeal, but conservationists can point to some successes. In 1987, the whooping crane became the first species to be taken off the endangered list. In 1986, wood bison populations were officially re-recognized, with an elevenfold increase since 1957, to be "downgraded" from endangered to threatened status.

Such small beginnings are far from enough. "We have to go beyond just seeing eagles and chipmunks," said Steve Price of World Wildlife Fund Canada. "To

protect the genetic resources that are essential for human survival, we must protect the full spectrum of natural diversity, with healthy populations surviving in a variety of habitats." The Nature Conservancy of Canada's Nature Protection emphasized another human connection: "The health of wildlife populations is a key indicator of the health of the environment as a whole, an endangered species like the beluga whale is telling us something about the state of the entire ecosystem, which we humans also share."

Conserving a full range of wildlife is a challenge in which every Canadian can play a part. By supporting conservation groups, expanding your concerns to political leaders, incorporating responsible environmental practices into your business, or participating directly in wildlife conservation projects, you help make possible a future for Canadian wildlife.

WHAT'S AT STAKE?

Wildlife means billions to Canadian economy

What does wildlife mean to Canadians? Part of our, that is meaning is preserved in quiet enjoyment, but the merchants of Leamington, Ontario, give a different answer. Businesses flourish nearby: Pines Point National Park adds \$30 million to the local economy in the month of May alone, according to a study by Dr. Jan Butler of the University of Alberta. Just on film and processing, those visitors spend \$750,000 in a single month.

Government Canada surveyed 200,000 Canadians in 1981 and again in 1987 suggest that the Leamington experience is not unique. Nearly percent of Canadians take part in some form of wildlife-related activity, with 3.4 million people taking more actively to enjoy wildlife through such activities as birdwatching and photography. Two-thirds of all Canadians find, watch or photograph wildlife around their homes and cottages.

This high rate of participation results in impressive economic contributions. Canadians spent \$4.2 billion on wildlife-related activities in 1986, including everything from hunting license fees to binoculars and clothing. The 1987 survey, which is still in the process of analysis, showed a further significant increase in expenditures. Every year, wildlife accounts for nearly \$2 billion in sales to retailers across the country.

Don Milon, an economic researcher with the Canadian Wildlife Service, identified two other trends from the 1987 data: fewer Canadians now hunt, and non-consumptive activities such as wildlife watching and photography are on the increase. These findings are likely to deepen the debate about how government wildlife agencies spend their funds, which are now limited largely to game species sought by Canada's 1.6 million hunters. Bill Paulson of the Canadian Nature Foundation: "There is no more killing in industry than the millions of dollars spent to produce moose and deer, while the

same agencies have to encourage for a few dollars to work on endangered species."

In a 1987 Delta Research poll citing environmental concern, 67% of respondents cited "protecting wildlife" at the top of the list. But many conservationists fear that the process of changing traditional spending habits will be a lengthy one. To prevent a rash of future extinctions, they stress the need for a broader approach to managing threatened wildlife. Said Charles Dauphinais of the Canadian Wildlife Service: "We should be looking at protecting whole ecosystems, not working out individual species as close to the brink."



Leamington: good for business

Nowhere to land.



Despite this country's vast size, the natural habitats of many important species are dwindling at an alarming rate. We're fighting: since 1963, The Nature Conservancy of Canada has been protecting ecologically important land by buying it. We've acquired almost 400 parcels of wilderness, preserving over 80,000 acres from development, forever. Our recent projects include:

BRACKMAN ISLAND One of the last uninhabited Gulf islands near Vancouver

ALBERTA FOOTHILLS 2000 acres of natural prairie grassland near Calgary

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THE
NATURE
CONSERVANCY
OF CANADA
PRESERVATION THROUGH
ACQUISITION

NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

GOOD STEWARDS

Business, landowners,
artists join in conservation

Wildlife conservation in Canada is big business, with habitat conservation expenditures estimated at \$100 million a year. Half of that comes from non-government organizations, making them the largest single players in conservation. "Candidates are prepared to pay a tremendous amount to protect their environment," said Morris Diamond, President of World Wildlife Fund Canada. "They want to spend more than government is now doing, and they are willing to give millions of dollars to other organizations to make sure the job gets done."

Conservation groups not only raise funds for endangered species and wetland projects, they also promote protection of habitats by private owners and businesses. This strategy has been successful in Ontario, where the Natural Heritage League, a coordinating body for conservation agencies, in return for voluntary commitments to protect threatened natural habitats, the League has granted stewardship awards to 350 landowners.

Not all awards have gone to individuals. One recognized the protection given by the CLUMS Group, an insurance business, to rapidly growing Burlington, to a 40-hectare woodland with several species of rare southern plants. As well as agreeing to protect the habitat, CLUMS President Harvey Landcut announced plans to hire some of the area for employees and the local community. Said Landcut: "We hope our involvement will encourage other corporations and individuals to make the same kind of commitment."

Direct corporate involvement has also protected habitat for two endangered plants in the Yukon River valley of northwestern Nova Scotia, where the Bowater Paper Corp. signed a low-cost lease with the Nature Conservancy of Canada. On the west coast, habitat for the endangered Vancouver Island marmot has been preserved through a land donation by MacMillan Bloedel. Financial support from Canada Life was an important factor in the successful recovery of a rare pelican population on the prairie. In southern Ontario, Union Gas has aided programs to preserve threatened Carolinian forests.

As business becomes more aware of its environmental responsibilities, corporations are beginning to direct their conservation donations closer to home. Said World Wildlife Fund's Steve Price: "We are seeing companies such as Noranda and



Marmot, endangered

Shell providing money to look at a project with an artist where they are operating." Most importantly, says Price, in any donation is a commitment to look at the results of the studies funded. That kind of partnership approach helps business to ensure that their own operations are environmentally sound.

Despite the growing involvement of corporations, the majority of income for wildlife conservancy comes from individuals. One of the most widely used fund-raising techniques is the sale of wildlife art, donated by wildlife artists. The works of such well-known Canadians as George McLean, Glen Lewis and Robert Baskin have supported dozens of con-

servation organizations through the sale of original artwork, prints, and cards.

One example from the many artists who assist endangered wildlife is Michael Dumas of Gallery on the Lake—Bathurst, north of Peterborough, Ontario, who has raised close to \$5 million for conservation through the sale of his art. In one year, he estimated 60% of his work was donated to various wildlife causes. "When you work very close to your subjects, and you learn about the problems of wildlife in their environment, how can you not help?" asked Dumas. Among other projects, his donations have supported the introduction of wild turkeys to their former range. That successful program, he said, has given him particular satisfaction. "Starting from nothing, we now have a substantial population of wild birds."

Wildlife artists have also been credited with tremendously slowing public conversion of wildlife. Conservationists hope this amount will translate into improved protection, especially through stewardship on private lands. Enlisting the cooperation of landowners to protect wildlife habitat is the only way to prevent parks and reserves from becoming isolated enclaves, "islets of rural space," argued Eric Cox of Wildlife Habitat Canada. Stewardship programs are both cost-effective and popular with owners. "Landowners don't," claimed Cox, citing private patronage of 75-100% in existing programs for the benefit of many species of wildlife. The commitment of concerned landowners may represent the brightest hope.



Dumas, Hummel donations of \$5 million

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NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

BIRDING FOR THE RECORD

Volunteers track down nesting birds

Keeping records on local birds has long been a habit for Bob Bowles, an electrical engineer in the rural community of Severn Bridge, Ontario. But his hobby took on new significance when Bowles became volunteer for Ontario's Atlas of Breeding Birds project. After five years of field work by Bowles and 13,000 other volunteers, who logged over 180,000 hours of observations, the completed Atlas provides an unprecedented overview of the 262 species nesting in the province.

Most of the volunteer birdwatchers were amateurs, but the Atlas project itself was professionally designed by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Long Point Bird Observatory. Bowles and 43 other regional coordinators assigned volunteer teams to individual areas. Birds seen in suitable habitat could be included as possible breeders, but evidence of a nest or young was required to confirm breeding status. Some species proved rare compared to those previously thought. Bald eagles are listed as an endangered



Ward bird on the upswing.

species in Ontario, but the Atlas found healthy populations in the northern parts of the province. Eastern bluebirds, which suffered severe decline earlier this century, have become widespread once more

in southern Ontario.

Bird atlas projects now involve more than 20,000 individuals in the Maritimes, Quebec, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, with related work underway in Saskatchewan and B.C. Vires Aubrey of the Canadian Wildlife Service works with a network of 900 volunteers in southern Quebec. Results from that province will be published in 1991. As well as recording where new nesters, the Quebec Atlas is already showing some species in trouble. Loggerhead shrikes, predatory birds of open pasture fields, were once considered fairly common. But in 1988, observers found only one nesting pair.

Ontario atlasers identified 90 "species of concern," about a third of the same breeding birds list. Some of these vulnerable species are on the edge of their range. Others, such as black terns and short-eared owls, are threatened by loss of their wetland habitats. Ontario volunteers are now conducting house nest-site and potential threats to wood of further declines. By contributing their time and skills to cooperative projects, birdwatchers across Canada are setting the agenda for bird conservation activities in the next decade.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

BATTLES FOR THE BEACHES

As the longest Land Use Commission hearings in Prince Edward Island history wound up early in 1989, Dianne Griffin of the Island Nature Trust reflected wearily on their cost. "Thirty-five days of hearings, \$80,000 paid for our legal fees—that's money that otherwise could have been spent on purchase of natural areas."

Instead, the Trust scraped together funds to oppose an application by an American-backed company to build 500 time-share condominiums on one of the most significant natural stretches of P.E.I.'s north shore. At stake were 300 hectares of beach and woodlands known as the Greenwash peninsula.

Strangely, along the coastal portion of the property are fragile sand dunes of international significance, and the pebbly beach habitat of piping plovers, a distinctive shorebird endangered across the North American continent. Last year the beach hosted two nesting pairs of the birds. David Weiler, a London, Ontario, biologist who has studied piping plovers extensively, "Declines like



Piping plover, two pairs to a beach.

Greenwash are quite significant because the typical distribution of piping plovers is only one or two pairs to a beach." Weiler fears that the cumulative effects of many such decisions, each affecting a few plovers, will gradually destroy all their habitat.

Already, piping plovers are very close to extinction in Ontario, and only about 225

pairs nest in the Maritimes, 80 of those on P.E.I. Canada has about half of the world population, with highest numbers recorded in Saskatchewan. Plover nests are vulnerable to trampling by people or livestock, or even to dogs chasing off all birds off the nest. These concerns are made especially difficult by the cyclical nature of their use of habitat. As vegetation overgrows their gravelly nest sites, or storms scour beaches clean, the birds switch to other areas, perhaps returning years later. Said Weiler, "You can't put a stake over any area, put a fence around it, and say this is for piping plovers, because the habitat may soon change."

Griffin doesn't expect the Greenwash controversy to end with the Commission's recommendations. Ultimately, she wants a land swap for a piece of less sensitive government land nearby. In the meantime, conservationists lament the lack of federal government interest in the endangered plovers. "While the Americans have an excellent recovery plan in place for piping plovers," said Weiler, "Canada is really lagging in its list."

SAVING THE UNDERGROUND OWL

Landowners help in comeback of burrowing owls

Few western Canadians were aware of the plight of the burrowing owl, a round-eyed little bird with squinty legs that nests beneath prairie prairies, until Hal Royal Highness Prince Philip led a crowd of media descended on the farm of Grant and Sheila McIntosh in June 1987. Prince Philip, who is international president of the Wildlife Fund, helped band some of the 30 burrowing owls on the Saskatchewan farm and presented a large yellow gas sign to acknowledge the cooperation of the McIntoshes. To burnish across the west who was helped, he proclaimed that their role as conservationists of this threatened species was crucial.

As a result, Operation Burrowing Owl, launched less than two years ago, now has 340 Saskatchewan landowners pledged to protect their owls. Since owl colonies are abandoned ground and not burrows for nesting, conversion of grasslands to cultivated fields was a major threat to their breeding sites as well as food supply. Coexisting farmers voluntarily agreed not to disturb the birds and

to keep surrounding areas in pasture. Sometimes they also restricted pesticide use to ensure breeding success, or permitted the installation of underground nest boxes.

Although burrowing owls nest only



Burrowing owls play from the Prince

in the western drylands, their survival was also given a boost during the oak woods of Vineland, Ontario, as the Owl Rehabilitation Research Foundation. This private facility, with its maze of spacious cages spreading across the border of Kay and Larry McKeown, specializes in captive breeding of permanently injured wild owls. Over the past six years, the McKeowns have treated for release 45 young burrowing owls, six of which are spreading across western Canada and the U.S. Some of the offspring have been flown to Kamloops, B.C., in an effort to reestablish an owl population there.

Even after successfully breeding ten of Canada's fifteen species of owls, finding funds is a perennial problem for the O.R.W. Fund. Kay McKeown, "A few corporations like Ontario Paper Company have been regular contributors. But individual unrelated donations are the backbone of our funding." On the prairies too, the commitment of individuals vital to the future of threatened species. Fortunately many Saskatchewan landowners with burrowing owls share the attitude of America's cattle and grain farmer Walter Bedell. "We have 15 pairs on one farm now," he says. "We take the best care of them that we can."

A message from Canada's Environment Minister

As the Minister responsible for federal government wildlife conservation programs, I am delighted by the large number of private organizations and government agencies that are planning to celebrate National Wildlife Week 90.

Since 1947, when an Act of Parliament established Wildlife Week, most activities have centered on school programs developed by a non-government organization, the Canadian Wildlife Federation. Over the years, these programs have helped school children understand the problems faced by

wildlife and what they can do to help.

But, as the 1990s approach, a subtle forces greater threats than ever before, particularly from urbanization and acid rain and other pollutants that assault habitats. It is essential that people focus all kinds of life because any one of such threats and of how they can help to conserve wildlife and the habitats on which wildlife depends.

For more information, I urge Canadians to contact their local wildlife conservation organization. And let us all do what we can to make every week Wildlife Week.

Joe Stork
Minister of the Environment

Canada

Minister of the Environment



Porcupine Caribou grazing in Northern Yukon National Park.



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NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

REVERSING THE DUCK DISASTER

Help is on the way for
battered waterfowl populations

Once, it was known as the "duck factory" of North America. Nestled among the wheat fields and pastures of the southern prairies, a patchwork of small wetlands hosted 20 million breeding ducks every summer in the early 1970s. Today, the same region sustains less than half that population. Last year saw the second lowest fall flight of Canadian ducks on record; the lowest was just three years before. Worried by the decade-long decline, waterfowl managers across the continent have been scrambling to develop effective conservation measures. The result is an ambitious \$1.8 billion agreement known as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Managers already knew the main culprits causing the decline. "For a few species like black ducks, wetland loss is the main source of local risk," said Jim Paterson, Director of Wildlife Conservation for Wildlife Habitat Canada, "but the main danger is from degradation and loss of habitat, especially on the prairies." In part, that habitat loss is due to drainage of peatlands and other wetlands, which has destroyed 40% of original prairie wetlands. Loss of native grasslands around the remaining wet areas is another key factor, since these grassy uplands provide nesting habitat for many ducks. Because of recent grain crop and animal raising on the west, now has only one chance in six of actually hatching her brood in some parts of the prairie.

These habitat losses are the result of expanding farm operations, especially on marginal lands previously left untouched by high grain prices and aggressive government policies in the 1960s, says Paterson. In the 1960s, this expansion led to serious environmental and economic problems for the region. Soil degradation through erosion and salinization cost farmers \$1.5 billion per year, according to a 1964 congressional report. Expenditures made by Canadians to watch or hunt waterfowl have declined \$250 million per year since 1980. Soil depletion. "Even for purely economic reasons, that land has to be managed in a different way."

The Waterfowl Management Plan represents a new approach in wildlife conservation. Rather than buying large tracts of land, the Plan provides incentives for farmers to manage their lands in a sustainable way, both for agriculture and for waterfowl. A farmer could be given cash payments to stock grasses on marginal lands, or to pay for fences to allow pas-



Mallard, peacock ducks in trouble.

ture rotation that returns nesting cover. Improved payments for crop damage by waterfowl are also provided by the Plan's strategy. Over the next 10 years, the majority of Plan expenditures—a projected total of \$1 billion—will be in Canada. Three quarters of that will come from American government and non-government sources.

While most of the spending under the Waterfowl Management Plan will be channeled through provincial govern-

ment agencies, private conservation groups such as Ducks Unlimited Canada will also play a role. With a 50-year history of working with private landowners to enhance wetland habitats, DU has a head start in field experience. Senior DU operations manager Ned Fowler, "We expect to be a major player in delivering habitat programs of the Plan." Fowler is optimistic about the prospects for success, because the changes in farming practices needed for waterfowl are the same as those identified by agricultural experts as essential to maintaining soil quality.

The goal of waterfowl managers has a nostalgic ring: to restore the fall flights of 100 million waterfowl that were common in the 1970s. Whether that can be achieved may depend in part on success on global environmental issues, especially in curtailing the atmospheric warming caused by the Greenhouse Effect. Canada's southern prairies are among the areas most at risk in global warming, and wetland habitats would clearly be affected by increased moisture loss. However, notes Paterson, "During the drought of 1988, areas with natural wetlands retained much more moisture, and those farmers benefited." Restoring natural habitats to the prairies, he hopes, will not only bring back the ducks, but make the land less vulnerable to climatic change as well.

THE TROPICAL CONNECTION

Shrinking tropical
forests affect Canadian wildlife

Canadians could face a second "Silent Spring" involving the dramatic drop in songbird populations caused by pesticide poisoning in the 1960s if destruction of winter habitats in Latin American forests continues unchecked. A study by Dr. Tony Davidson of the Canadian Wildlife Service has identified twelve Canadian forest birds that are expected to lose half or more of their winter habitat by the year 2000. Included are such common species as ruby-throated hummingbirds, rough-winged swallows, and northern orioles. More than half of the 40 Canadian forest birds that migrate to the tropics will experience habitat losses of 25% or more.

Between 1985 and the turn of the century, Latin American forest losses averaging 28% are expected, largely due to subsistence farming and the erosion of cattle pastures for exported beef. While the impact on Canadian songbird populations

cannot be calculated accurately, Davidson concluded that "substantial declines are inevitable" for the most vulnerable species. Other Canadian wildlife such as monarch butterflies, which winter in the fir forests of Mexico's central mountains, are also threatened.

The incredible richness of tropical habitats, with two-thirds of the Earth's plants and animals on 6% of its area, has led to growing conservation efforts. Thousands of Canadians have contributed funds to purchase threatened rain forest for the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve in Costa Rica. World Wildlife Fund Canada has now launched a broader program called Guardian of the National, which provides support for projects in Mexico, Belize and Guatemala. "The response to the problem we've seen before," said WWC's David Lowe, "Canadian efforts have raised over \$1 million in two years, resulting in the purchase of 10,000 hectares of tropical forests, and more effec-

Jaguar V12 XJ-S
Refined performance. Redefined elegance.

From delectably sleek profile and race-bred performance, to its new, delectably elegant and surprisingly comfortable interior, the Jaguar V12 XJ-S sports coupe is worthy heir to a legacy rich in automotive achievement. It is a legacy that begins with breathtaking power.

Research in bold, sloping hood harks a powertrain that is the result of over 28 years of engineering and racing refinement. It is Jaguar's 5.5 liter, 481 hp, 12 cylinder V12 engine. It is the same engine which, in modified form, drove the TWR Jaguar Racing Team to the 1987 World Sports Prototype Championship. From the driver's cockpit, it quickly becomes evident that although dominated, the street version of this remarkable engine is by no means tame.

Jaguar engineered race and race-proven handling systems into the perfect complement to this unforgiving power source. Five wheel independent suspension with air and disc geometry, multi-link drive on acceleration, and braking. Power assisted rack and pinion steering, assured directional stability and precise control. A sophisticated new anti-lock braking system (ABS) greatly reduces skid potential—even when opposing wheels are posi-

tioned on different road surfaces. And now, Pirelli P600 tires provide the road sensitivity and dependability that have made the Pirelli name synonymous with high performance.

Within the driver and passenger compartment, the XJ-S is a synthesis of timeless Jaguar virtues and advanced Jaguar engineering. Using the science of ergonomics, now driver and front passenger seating has been developed to provide solid barrel back,

high leg support, as well as to enhance body position stability. The resulting comfort is borne experienced thus explained. Throughout, the supple richness of matched leathers and the warmth of hand polished but walnut veneers are complemented by a host of standard electronic amenities and custom comfort appointments. In short, the XJ-S is a measure worthy of your class expectations.

For more information, contact your nearest Jaguar dealer or send your business card to Jaguar Canada Inc., 10000 Leslie Lane, Richmond, Ontario L6T 4H5.



NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

live protection of another half-million hectares in coastal reserves. Many Canadian environmentalists believe we could do more. Dr. Paul Eagles, a University of Waterloo professor who visits Costa Rica regularly, sees a pressing need to develop the tourist potential of coastal reserves to boost jobs and increase local support for their protection. He wants greater participation by the Canadian International Development Agency in projects such as training wardens and building interpretive centres, so ensure a stable base for tourism development. While CIDA officials said funds are available for conservation activities, they cited lack of interest in coastal countries as a hindrance to greater activity.



DeMeredith, Francis. *Another silent spring?*

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION GROUPS IN CANADA

A Consumer's Guide to Wildlife Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REVENUE	OFFICIAL FEES	GRANTING AGENCY	COMMENTS
CANADIAN WILDLIFE FEDERATION 1400 Sheppard Ave. E. Oshawa, Ont. L1G 4Y1	\$500,000 (includes 1.6 Speranza)	\$20	\$7,000,000	Partnership alliances with single and federal agencies. Contributions include wildlife, public/private/industry research initiatives. Strategic Plan, Big Bird Year. Advocacy on land/water features, wildlife conservation, forest and endangered species. Outreach to 100,000+ people annually.
CANADIAN NATURE FEDERATION 151 Denison Drive Ottawa K1N 6Z4	20,000	\$25	\$1,500,000	22 member group alliances with membership of 200,000. Public Affairs. Nature Canada supports leadership, advocacy on natural parks, access to natural areas, endangered species, biodiversity policies. Education programs.
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND CANADA 100 St. George Street Toronto M5T 1G8	26,000 (Speranza)	Based on Canada Act	\$4,000,000	Public Affairs Canada, Working for Wildlife Committee. Has raised \$20 million for endowment and various projects. Improved conservation and wildlife management research. International projects. Education program in 100+ countries.
NATURE CONSERVANCY CANADA 7744 Brimley Ave. Markham M3J 1G8	3500	\$25	\$1,600,000	World organizations and P.C. Activities. Quebec: Fisheries/Animal Rights. International: acquisition of 10,000 hectares. 30 wildlife refuges. Promotes voluntary conservation. Establishing conservation data centers in Quebec and other provinces.
WILDLIFE MOUNTAIN CANADA 7000 Leacock Ave. Ottawa K2H 1G7	10,000	\$0/00	\$4,000,000	Public Affairs Canada, Wildlife Canada. Wildlife Conservation. It is active worldwide in 100 projects, action plans through national habitat surveys and priority. Reports on status of wildlife in Canada, promotes local stewardship programs. Wildlife Protection Councils. Diversity projects.
GREENPEACE 1700 Steeles Ave. West Scarborough M1V 1B1	60,000	\$50	\$1,700,000	Office in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver. Public Affairs/Conservation Magazine. Advocacy on commercial wildlife trade, fisheries, global conservation, bioconservation, public environmental awareness.
DUKE'S ORPHANIMATES 1070 Bayview Ave. Toronto M2R 2L2	100,000 (Speranza)	\$20 (Speranza) (Accession)	\$44,000,000	240 local fund raising committees. 70% of funds from American affiliate. Public Affairs/Conservation. Developed 1000+ hour courses of behavior for weaned and post-weaned. Completed 1000+ hours of research. Grants. Grants emphasis on small mammals. Great Lakes shoreline. B.C. mammals.
CANADIAN PARKS AND WILDERNESSES ASSOCIATION 180 Bloor St. East Toronto M4W 1B1	1500	\$25	\$325,000	30 regional chapters and P.C. Position Director. Public Affairs/Conservation. Advocacy on nature conservation, parks, law for wilderness areas. Legislation and policy governing park/wildlife.

DO YOU SHARE OUR CONCERN ABOUT WILDLIFE?

you can show Canadians why care about our nation's wildlife

For answers see page 100

For more information, contact Canadian Wildlife Associates,
145 Columbia St. West, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3L2.



Canadian Wildlife Associates

PEOPLE

REWRITING FAMILY HISTORY

One of the world's most famous journalists says that she desperately **craved** a loving father. "I needed him to be a hero," writes Germaine Greer in the recently released *Daddy, We Hardly Knew You*. Instead, Big Ger was drunk and his daughter's pleas for affection. After exploring her father's past in India, Malaya and Australia, Greer, 50, discovered that he was **strongly** **disturbed** from the moon she thought **she** knew, and that he had **suffered** from severe depression after serving in the Second World War. *Sold* Greer: "In Florida, like, I hear him."



MacLaine: retired circus performer

INNER STRENGTH

Actress Shirley MacLaine has a new method for success. In fact, her recently released video, *Shirley MacLaine's Inner Workout*, features disapproving exercises that she maintains can help people "access untapped energy." At least, she claims that it works for her. MacLaine, 54, who will soon release her sixth book, *Giving Within*, was in Seattle last week playing a retired circus performer in her 43rd movie, *Walking for the Right*. Later this year, she says that she plans another movie and another book. For MacLaine, it seems, energy is steadily untapped.

THE ECSTASY AND AGONY OF STARS

[illegible]

Diary-memoirs: work of love that save 'the life of day'

Running hard

Nelson Skalbania is forging ahead again

The deeply etched lines on Nelson Skalbania's rugged, careworn features tell a man who has made and lost millions. But the 51-year-old Skalbania, who pays an average of \$8 a week and regularly sports blue jeans and running shoes on the job, still projects a restless, energetic persona. Freed from the crushing financial crisis that he endured in 1982, he is on the move again, catching on as Vancouver's red-hot real estate analyst. Since the beginning of the year, he has earned millions on prime Vancouver real estate and he says that he plans to close deals totaling at least \$200 million in April. Reluctantly interviewed last week in his modest office above a restaurant on Vancouver's Burrard Street, Skalbania played down the shadow cast by the spectacular \$46-million crash of his empire. Said Skalbania: "Why ask me about the past? This is an upbeat time. All days are great. Some days are better. I lost a few dollars in 1981 and 1982."

The statement is outrageous Skalbania. Frequently offhand about his own million-dollar deals, the man who unseated Wayne Gretzky for \$1.75 million when the hockey superstar was

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Skalbania: frantic buying

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Wife Ellen: a steady influence

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Drug arrests: Toronto cocaine user (right) crack has already transformed parts of some U.S. cities into war zones

COVER

A DEADLY PLAGUE OF DRUGS

CANADIAN DRUG USERS HAVE
ACCESS TO MORE NARCOTICS
THAN EVER—including the
HIGHLY ADDICTIVE CRACK

It was unusual, but luck favored the police. It happened in Toronto, in a neighborhood of the city's west end where drug addicts make their furtive purchases in any one of a dozen restaurants and bars. From some major attractions, buyers have only to walk a few feet in any direction to find Asian heroin, Jamaican hashish or Colombian cocaine. It was cocaine, in the notably intensely pleasurable—and almost immediately addictive—form called crack, which, according to informants, was the specialty of a certain West Indian curry house. The dealer taking place at the establishment's handful of tables had frustrated attempts by undercover police to penetrate them. But on Monday, March 26, two ordinary beat policemen strolled into the restaurant and found a man eating a thorough chunk of dull-white crack into Agarwood pipes—known to addicts as "40 rocks"—by their \$40 price. "There is a Santa Claus," said cheerful Metropolitan Toronto drug squad Sgt. Paul Gaudreau after police laid charges against a 36-year-old man. On a more somber note, Gaudreau added, "Today, we won." Never has the urgency of the battle against drugs been more apparent in major Canadian cities.

Cravings: Cheap and devastating, crack cocaine has already transformed parts of some American cities into war zones, leading President George Bush to speculate last week that military intervention may become necessary to end the drug-induced violence (page 50). In Canada, a \$200-million national drug strategy is now almost two years old. But neither this product's little beyond a smattering of billboards, an occasional video aimed at schoolchildren, which is not yet complete, and some minor legal reforms. Meanwhile, Canada's streets are swarmed with more drugs than ever before. Indeed, cocaine is so plentiful that in most parts of the country its price has plummeted in recent months. Nor is there any shortage of other drugs to meet the cravings of an estimated two million Canadian users seeking escape, however temporary, from the dreary reality of poverty in the high-tension pressures of life in the urban lost lane.

Crack, cocaine's dangerous derivative, has found its biggest market in Toronto, but its use is spreading across the nation. Heroin, too, is

readily available—the result, according to police, of new pipelines bringing the drug from India and Turkey into Montreal and from the Golden Triangle of Burma, Thailand and Laos into Vancouver (page 48). Jamaica is one of Canada's biggest suppliers of marijuana—and the most widely used of illegal drugs according to most estimates—and cannabis oil. Indeed, Canada Customs seized 90 lb of oil—worth \$1.03 million in street sales—almost as Air Canada jet that arrived in Toronto from that island country on March 16. In the western provinces, the favored drug of street addicts is a combination of the prescription mood alterers Talwin and Ritalin.

Risks: For addicts, the battle to contain the social and criminal costs of drugs is constant. In recent weeks, police raids have closed down what addicts call "shooting galleries"—apartments where drugs are sold out needles—in Winnipeg and Montreal, and swept dozens of crack traffickers off the sidewalks and out of housing project courtyards in Toronto. But police in most centers say that new drug addicts appear as quickly as old ones are closed.

And although the number of users may no longer be growing—in fact, some recent surveys suggest a declining number of new users—more serious forms of many drugs pose vastly greater risks for those who use them. That is particularly true of crack. The drug's first-acting effect of instant euphoria is followed within about 35 minutes by a crushing depression—a combination that quickly creates a strong addiction.

In the United States, where aggressive crack has intruded into new levels of violence and homelessness in many inner-city neighborhoods, proposed measures range from demands for the death penalty for drug dealers to calls for the dismantling of most large urban drugs. New York City Mayor Edward Koch is among those advocating curbs on those convicted of selling drugs. Meanwhile, Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, in a speech to a U.S. congressional committee last September, observed that "crack cocaine is a monster, cocaine and marijuana haven't solved the problem." Schmoke called instead for marijuana to be made legal and other drugs to be made available from doctors. In his view, such a move would free addicts from the exploitation of criminals and put an end to the huge profits earned by drug smugglers.

Indeed, there is a precedent for easing some controls on drugs. In the Netherlands, possession of small quantities of marijuana isn't illegal, while still illegal has been permitted by government practice for two decades. (The Netherlands continues to enforce strict laws against other drugs.) Despite that liberal attitude, a poll conducted in January showed that the number of Dutch teenagers who had sampled drugs has dropped by less than one percent from 14 percent five years ago.

Myth: But critics of the idea say that easing the prohibition on marijuana would not deter those addicted to heroin and cocaine. Moreover, say more to make hard drugs legally available would run counter to campaigns designed to discourage their use. David Jona-Mankin, president of Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation, "If the government were to send a message that we have lost the supply solution war, there is every likelihood that there will be people currently deterred by the law who would use these substances."

Canadian cities say that without stronger measures the violent and murky that accompany the drug trade will become the familiar playground of many Canadian cities as well. "We no back this," declared Toronto Metropolitan Police Staff Insp. James Clark. "The right now, we're losing, and it scares the hell out of me."

On Canada's generally quiet city streets, those statements may seem alarmed. But the quiet is deceptive in alleys and apartments, pool restaurants and study halls, the drug business is booming, feeding a cycle of escalating crime and personal injury. In Halifax, where crack appears to have gained its strongest foothold outside Toronto, youthful dealers operate almost openly in Uncler Square, a neighborhood of largely public housing in the city's North End. Since police first detected the arrival of crack in the Nova Scotia capital in 1987, armed robberies and burglaries have actually declined. As well, in Montreal, the number of heroin addicts has fallen during the past year to about 30,000. Police officers say that much of that success can be traced to the availability of comparatively cheap brown heroin from Asia, introduced into the city by expatriate Iranians.

Much the same social picture emerges in the rest of the country. In



In Montreal, social worker Dana McQuinn shares the Park Extension neighborhood with an estimated 20 shooting galleries. "Park Ex." as the area is known by its residents, "has become one of the biggest drug markets in the city," said McQuinn. And in Toronto, Carol Scott, a single mother of three sons who lives in the city's Jewell-Park area, a focus of the crack trade, described a shocking encounter in the hallway she shares with other residents of a rent-subsidized townhouse. "There was a guy on the floor with a needle in his arm," Scott recalled. "I thought, nobody's children should



Less stable are the prosperous users for whom cocaine became a status symbol in the early years of the decade. "There is probably more violent crime in Montreal than in any of Toronto than in the Cleveland," said Douglas Greenwood, president of package-goods maker Procter & Gamble Inc. and, coincidentally, one of the match-fund Alliance for a Drug-Free Canada. Added Greenwood: "You only have to listen to some addicts' traders talking on lines of credit before the stock market opens. Doctors who have been hooked on cocaine say patients' lack of interest, Marianne Smith said that she once shared cocaine with two 1980-era teachers of her 1980-era students during a party in late 1980 at a private club, patronized by Ottawa's elite, that occupies a stately old brick mansion on a few blocks from the House of Commons.

With its low initial price and its great effectiveness, crack has brought unprecedented misery to the cities where its use is rampant. In Los Angeles, shootouts between rival distributors armed with military-style assault rifles have produced so many casualties that doctors

Risky: crack's impact in Canada is growing steadily. One indication is the glutted market and falling price of crack's active ingredient, cocaine. In the past year, (street) cocaine prices have fallen by 63 per cent in Toronto, to as low as \$1,300 per ounce, and by 40 per cent in Halifax, to roughly \$100 for a single gram. "As the price drops and the supply gets larger, the competition for customers gets started," said Toronto's Guillema, who predicts that rivalry between suppliers will quickly turn more violent.

Meanwhile, programs aimed at discouraging the curious from turning to drugs in the first place have been launched by governments and

Meanwhile, social workers, police and residents agree that it may take a generation for the message to take effect. Until then, drugs will continue to tempt the bored, the unhappy and the reckless or uneducated. The campaign to curb illegal drugs will at best avert only partial victories: when one crack-dealing restaurant is closed down, buyers and sellers will find somewhere else to meet. The more important background lies beyond the reach of either assault rifles or search warrants, in the decision to abstain from drugs or seek help for an addiction—choices which lie within the conscience of each Canadian.

CHRIS WOOD with
stereophonic refractions

Subsides: A decade later, as a popular bartender for a catering company, she was selling cocaine to affluent Ontario partygoers. But despite turning up to \$400 a night in tips, Smith recoils. "I was always broke" because of her addictive need to inhale so-called lines of powdered cocaine. "I needed a line to get up, a line to go to work," she recalled. After a failed suicide attempt, Smith sought treatment in January, 1985. Drug-free 14 months later, she now works as a smiling waitress also.

John, an 18-year-old street youth across-

With its low initial price and its great effectiveness, crack has brought unprecedented misery to the cities where its use is rampant. In Los Angeles, shootouts between rival distributors armed with military-style assault rifles have produced so many casualties that doctors

A DANGEROUS SHOPPING LIST

Crack: A form of cocaine produced by heating the drug with baking soda and water. Smoked in drug pipes or pipes fashioned from discarded soft-drink cans. *♦*

Sheralin: A highly refined derivative of the opiate poppy grows in many parts of Asia, the white or brownish powder is often diluted in water for intravenous injection. It causes a powerful surge of well-being within a state of detachment. Strongly addictive. One-third of new users are middle-class males between the ages of 20 and 35. Sample of the drug between

Talwin: Trade name for the prescription pain-killer pentobarbital. In parts of Western Canada, prostitutes, pimps and other users swallow or inject a mixture of Talwin and Talwin, which are often obtained through theft or by using forged prescriptions. Addictive.

A GLOBAL STRUGGLE

DRUG POLICE ARE FIGHTING THE ODDS



Colombian cocaine processors' cocaine base (below); seizures represent only about five per cent of the flow into Canada

Ronald Elmer, manager of the national airport wire, Sept. 70, was northeast of Montreal, and that he did not notice anything unusual about the two men who loaded their two-seater Turbo-Commander aircraft for fuel late on the evening of March 12. He was about to perform his scotch coffee when another two-seater plane landed, and three U.S. Customs officers armed with rifles jumped out. The U.S. officials leveled Sticks and the other two men to the heavens for 20 minutes while they searched the surrounding area and the Commander, which they said they suspected of carrying cocaine from South America. As it turned out, no drugs were found aboard the aircraft, but the aircraft provided a dramatic glimpse into the continuing struggle between international police forces and drug smugglers who bring billions of dollars' worth of illegal narcotics into Canada each year. In the case of the Commander, the American officers said that the plane had probably been carrying drugs, which an informant may have

pointed out while flying over New York. The flow of illicit drugs into Canada is growing steadily. Indeed, some experts say that the quantities may be doubling every year. Canada, the arm of the Canadian government that is responsible for 98 per cent of all illegal drug seizures in Canada last year, reported that officers intercepted and confiscated \$367 million worth of cocaine (heroin, hashish and cannabis oil, cocaine and heroin at Canadian border ports in 1985. That represented a 36-per-cent increase over the \$322 million worth of drug that customs officers seized in 1987, compared with \$344 million worth in 1985. Although the figures may have reflected Canada Customs' expanded crackdown on drug smuggling—and the quantities of seizures—few X-ray operators—they also reflect a greater influx of drugs. "The drug industry in

Canada is alive and thriving," said William McKinnell, chief of Canada Customs' enforcement policy and liaison section. "And there appears to be every indication that it is growing."

At the same time, the authorities of international narcotics destinations are confronting increasingly tough drug enforcement battles. During the March 12 incident in Sept., when Elmer's 30-year-old son, Carl, appeared on the scene, one of the U.S. Customs officers pulled him with his rifle before Elmer could explain who he was. Elmer said that he was terrified. "You don't know if they're going to shoot you or what," he told McKinnell.

Later, news officers who were called to the scene arrested the two suspected drug smugglers and charged them with illegal entry into Canada and flying a stolen aircraft. Last week,

the two men—who were Spanish-speaking residents of Florida and Colombia—were deported to their own countries. Meanwhile, the incident raised questions about the legality of U.S. Customs officials' boarding weapons on Canadian soil. After Elmer, a spokesman for Ottawa's external affairs department, said, "To me the information we have, this may be a fairly serious matter involving a violation of Canadian sovereignty."

At the same time, the RCMP gets its own officers involved in an attempt to intercept drugs at their source. Under agreements that the external affairs department has negotiated with foreign governments, the Mounties currently have 28 liaison officers stationed in 16 foreign cities. One in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, where most of the new plants, grown in the neighbouring South American nations of Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, are processed into cocaine. RCMP officers are also posted to Bogotá in an effort to halt the traffic in heroin out of the so-called Golden Triangle region of northern Thailand, Burma and Laos, where opium poppies—from which morphine and heroin are derived—are grown. With the help of police intelligence reports from Canada, Mexican police officers are also able to help foreign police arrest criminals who are planning to make drug runs to Canada.

But the Mounties' foreign assignments can be hazardous. Last month, Cpl. David Flanagan, 46, of Richmond, B.C., became the RCMP's first overseas infantryman who was killed in Thailand during a drug operation. Flanagan and four other Mounties were in an emergency rescue near Chiang Mai, 600 km north of Bangkok, investigating reports that a large shipment of heroin was headed for Canada. Flanagan, a fairly physical fitness enthusiast, was going as a bodyguard to obtain information from a Canadian who was suspected of being involved in drug smuggling between Flanagan and a Thai contact on the back of a pickup truck. Flanagan fell and injured his spinal cord. He died later in hospital.

Despite Flanagan's death, the investigation proved to be effective. This police action here that would have been worth up to \$15 million in Canada. They also charged Alan Oliver, 30, of Drummondville, Que., and five Thai citizens with smuggling—on a charge punishable by death in Thailand. As a result of the investigation, six Quebec resi-

dents were later arrested in Montreal and charged with trafficking.

At the same time, the wealth and influence that drug traffickers exert in some countries can thwart the efforts of Mexican law enforcement agencies. In Southeast Asia, billionaire heroin producers in the Golden Triangle maintain private armies of up to 10,000 men. In Thailand, police officers have been known to bribe their superiors for tenders in opium-growing regions where drug dealers can earn lucrative profits from heroin traffickers. Even more powerful Colombian drug cartels, including the families based in the city of Medellín, control cocaine exports from the surrounding region. Last week, a federal grand jury at Jacksonville, Fla., issued indictments against 38 defendants.

enforcement program between 1980 and 1985. These syndicates have related groups that act as attorneys, bankers and lawyers. In addition, most have legitimate operations, exporters, diversify and speculate in real estate, retailing and market development.

Backlash Private drug dealers use a variety of financial arrangements and smuggling methods to supply the Canadian market with illicit drugs. According to Statistics, organized crime families in Canada handled over 100 large drug shipments while others receive financing from overseas drug syndicates, including the Medellín cartel, with the help of criminal elements among the Latin American communities in Canadian cities.

The largest number of drug seizures is still made from couriers entering Canada by motor vehicle or by air. Only last week, customs officers at Toronto's Lester B. Pearson International Airport found 91 lb of cocaine and 150 lb of marijuana stashed behind garbage bags in the warehouse of an Aer Canada Lockheed L-1011 jet that had arrived from Montego Bay, Jamaica. As well, larger consignments are now coming in by ship. Last November, Canadian customs officers in Vancouver found 25 lb of heroin in a crate of tomatoes aboard a ship from Thailand.

Despite the increasingly successful rate of drug interceptions, federal officials estimate that seizures represent only about five per cent of the total flow of illicit narcotics reaching the Canadian market from around the world. Otto Jelenc, the federal minister in charge of Canada Customs, says that although the five-per-cent figure is an improvement over five years ago, customs officials still need more training, better equipment and a greater degree of co-operation from authorities in such drug-producing countries as Colombia and Thailand. "There has to be greater action and more effort," said Jelenc. "We have

lost innocent victims. Now we must build on it." But far past, the RCMP's Stoffer compared the international drug trade to a bubble. "When you squeeze out one bubble, a whole population of new bubbles is blowing up somewhere else." With the narcotics trade showing no signs of slowing, Canadian officials are likely to find themselves in a prolonged and costly battle to contain the bubbles.

RIC DOLPHIN and GLEN ALLAN in Halifax, SARA BURKE in Montreal, LISA VAN DUSEN in Ottawa and DAVID PHILLIP in Vancouver



inhabiting Pablo Escobar Gaviria and three other reputed members of the Medellín cartel, on charges of smuggling more than \$1 billion worth of cocaine into the United States. None of the indicted cartel members is currently in U.S. custody.

Legality Despite the regular destruction of purple-banded cocaine laboratories by local authorities and by the American Drug Enforcement Administration, the cartels continue to thrive. Said Rodney Stander, an assistant law enforcement officer who headed the Mounties' drug



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COVER

A JOURNEY INTO HELL

THE HORRORS OF A DOPE DEN

Procaine, a hypertensive, 25-year-old blond prostitute, shivered from the cold in the courtyard of a three-story rooming house in Toronto's west end. The white-painted brick house was once an elegant Victorian apartment building, but now many of its windows are boarded up, and most of the tenants have moved out. To the prostitute, peep, drug pushers and addicts who inhabit the dreary neighborhood, the half-gated shell is known as the "White Elephant"—a drug den, where crack cocaine creates "racks"—a highly addictive cocaine derivative—or inject cocaine. It is late on a recent Tuesday morning, and in spite of the fact that Procaine is now numb to pain, she can't forget the customer at the White Elephant between sexual encounters with clients in parked cars or hotel rooms. The whistles, and a man with a deeply scarred face lets her in.

The White Elephant—one of about 200 crack houses, or drug dens, that police estimate have sprung up in Toronto during the past year—is part of a hellish underworld that few Torontonians ever see. Often set up as public housing projects or in abandoned buildings on residential streets, crack houses are open for business 24 hours a day. Usually, they move to a new location every two or three weeks to avoid detection by police. Most crack house operators open their doors only to underworld regulars and they maintain tight security with guns and other weapons. The drug dens are a lucrative business. Police officers say that one crack house operator who events his drug profits in real estate has purchased 12 apartments in the past 18 months.

Addict: According to Procaine, the White Elephant is the regular den for as many as 25 prostitutes who work in the area. She acknowledged that she has been "banged," or injected, cocaine since she was 13—and that most of the \$4000-\$5000 she earns in a night goes to support her drug habit. "Every girl who works the street goes into the Elephant steady—like every hour," she smiled. Most of them, she said, "are banging" cocaine, rather than selling the drug, the practice of many cocaine users. Procaine is addicted to cocaine and she says that her doctor has told her that unless her help is on hand, he will be a cocaine addict as well.

On that particular night, the scar-faced man at the Elephant leads Procaine up a well-lit staircase and into a second-floor kitchen he shares with another tenant. The landlord consists of three overstuffed milk crates, and the floor is strewn with garbage. This, who rents a room in the building for \$120 per month, does not sell drugs himself. But he allows visitors to

self-medicate on his premises in exchange for free "hits," or cigarettes, of cocaine. The dealer—an unshaven, long-haired man in a dark coat—is already in the apartment. Procaine buys half a gram of cocaine for \$60. She then mixes some white powder with water in a spoon. After dissolving the cocaine, Procaine

ing soda and water in a spoon and using a cigarette lighter to heat the mixture. As the sticky liquid bubbles, Procaine pinches particles of crack on the end of a small steel nail. After collecting enough of the tiny "racks" of crack, she prepares to smoke them. Because of a federal law enacted in September, 1986 that outlawed the sale of drug paraphernalia, the small pipe used for smoking cocaine and other drugs are now difficult to obtain. As a result, Procaine uses the cigarette lighter to heat the mixture and draws the smoke through the small hole at the mouth of the can, the tiny racks melt and the smoke is inhaled.

Smoking: So far, Toronto police have been moderately successful in battling crack houses. In the past eight months, police have raided 16 of them in one section of the city's west end alone. Still, many of the dens have remained in business while the changes resulting from the crack drug through the courts. Drug squad officers say that they know the location of most of the drug dens, including the White Elephant. But they often are unable to raid because they lack the evidence that judges require before they will issue search warrants.



Smoking crack: a "hit" between annual encounters

manages the filter from a cigarette and dips it into the spoon. She says that this will remove impurities in the drug.

Needle: Then Procaine fills a hypodermic syringe with liquid, rolls up her sleeve and inserts the needle into a place on her arm where a large scar has formed (see repeated opposite). "I'm lucky tonight," Procaine explains, wincing as the needle enters the black sweater that covers her protruding belly. "Usually it takes me two or three tries to find the vein."

After a few minutes, Procaine feels her abdomen to "cook" some crack—a process that involves placing a mixture of cocaine, bak-

While they wait for warrants, police officers sometimes keep crack houses under observation in order to gain more information about the underworld figures who frequent them. When Procaine visited the White Elephant last month, she admitted that she had never before been arrested. But she was not sure if the place would again be raided. "It hasn't been taken down yet," she said. "But it's gonna go down." With that, she lifted her sweater, tucked three new syringes into her bra and waited until the night to have another crack—and sent the money for another hit.

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Up in the air

Turmoil is testing the Tories' Bouchard

Since he arrived in Ottawa in 1984, René Bouchard has emerged as one of the Conservative government's most popular—and powerful—Quebecers. But amid racing public concern over air-traffic safety, the able transport minister has recently found his reputation severely tested. For months, Bouchard's department has been swamped by discussion and a flurry over the results of a controversial investigation into the December 1985 crash of an Arrow AR-300 in Gander, Nfld., that killed 264 people. The turmoil culminated last week in the resignation of Claude LaFrance, the minister's deputy minister for aviation, who acknowledged that he had not



Bouchard: "The minister is very close to losing his credibility."

advised Bouchard of an internal report he had commissioned. That report, first published by the media March 15, contradicted the inquiry filed by the Canadian Aviation Safety

Board—which Bouchard had publicly accepted—thus set on the wings of the aircraft had caused the crash. An investigation into Bouchard's role. "The minister is very close to losing his credibility."

This week, Bouchard was widely expected to take a direct inquiry into the Gander investigation. In addition, he is likely to launch a separate commission of Transport Canada's internal operations, and to review an earlier pledge to replace the safety board—the federal agency that conducted the Gander inquiry—within six months, expanded body responsible for investigating all types of transportation accidents, not just air crashes. And given Bouchard's history, it is likely to be Bouchard and not an Ottawa consultant who spearheads the investigation. "This will be a test for Bouchard, but he is always at his best when there are problems in his department."

The dramatic within Transport Canada are largely the result of a three-year investigation by the safety board into the Gander crash, Canada's worst air disaster, in a report first December, a surprise—few members of the board attributed the crash to the pilot's failure to clear the Arrow for jet before takeoff. But the other four members disagreed, maintaining that an explosion—possibly caused by a bomb—was a more probable cause. Since then, each of the factions has provided documents to the media in an apparent effort to discredit the other.

The dispute may also have contributed to concerns about air safety in Canada. A recent news article by a junior Transport Canada official, and made public March 24, revealed that "air carrier inspection no longer capable of assuring even minimum requirements necessary to ensure safety." And fears grew after the March 30 crash of an Air Ontario Fokker F-27 plane near Sydney, Ont., which killed 24 people. Investigators suspect that the crash was caused by ice on the wings. Last week Transport Canada said that it had issued a March 11 order to all national airlines of the importance of de-icing aircraft in winter. But Air Ontario's response, critics did not treat the carrier until five days after the crash.

Civily, the measures that Bouchard is expected to announce may deflect criticism from his handling of the controversy. But some opposition MPs and that LaFrance had been made the appointment for his minister's resignation. Declared Liberal transport critic Don Boudreau, "The wrong guy has quit." And the latest controversy emerged at a time when Bouchard is already grappling with increased public scrutiny about air traffic congestion at major Canadian airports—particularly Toronto's overcrowded Pearson International. Those concerns are likely to persist long after the immediate problems have faded from memory.

BRUCE WALLACE with LISA RAY DODD in Ottawa

A new AIDS alert

There is another weapon to fight the virus

In the eight years since scientists first identified AIDS, experts have steadily maintained that diagnosis is the best means of controlling the virus's spread. Learning—said psychology—the most common methods of transmission, they said, was the most that people could do in the absence of a cure or a vaccine. Now a radically different approach is gaining ground among some physicians, who say the drug treatment at the first signs of a weakening immune system may prevent the disease from being fatal. At the same time, many specialists who previously counselled those in high-risk groups against undergoing blood tests for AIDS are changing their minds. "At one time, we didn't recommend it because there was nothing we could do," said Dr. Stanley Reed, an infectious disease consultant at Toronto General Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children. He added, "Intervention attempts since someone is sick clearly don't have any long-term effects. They

may live a little longer, but they will die."

Because of the sometimes-debilitating side effects of large doses of such antiretroviral drugs as zalcitabine (AZT), many doctors now claim that they will use better doses if they begin giving lower doses as soon as a patient is identified as having been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS. In Canada, according to Reed, some doctors now are recommending that any person in a high-risk group undergo a blood test to ascertain what they he has been exposed to the virus. If the test is positive, the person would have regular checkups. But doctors would begin treatment with AZT only when the patient's level of T-4 lymphocytes—a component of the immune system that is attacked by the virus—dropped below 300 (500 to 800 is considered normal), or when the patient developed disorders such as shingles or lesions on the tongue—major indications that are often characteristic of the early stages of AIDS.

When many proponents of early intervention say they are hoping to find it that treatment at the first stages of the virus will place within the realm of a chronic, rather than fatal, disease. But while many of those in higher risk groups acknowledge the positive aspects of early intervention, they have a difficult decision. And despite doctors' optimism, many say that they might still prefer not to be tested for infection. Said one Toronto homosexual, who has been wrestling with the idea of being tested for the past three years: "The psychological damage to your immune system caused by feeling not you test positive may be greater than any benefits you derive from taking AZT."

Some experts also say that, with an estimated 50,000 people in Canada carrying the virus, a new approach based on early intervention could create problems. "The first impact," said Richard Burrows, executive director of the Ottawa-based Canadian AIDS Society, "is how do we test all the Canadians who are at risk?" Burrows also said that it is unclear how people who suddenly find they are carrying the virus would cope. Asked Burrows, "Do we have anything to offer them? Psychological support? Laws to prevent discrimination against those with HIV?" He acknowledged that, from an ethical point of view, there are individual cases to be made for early intervention. "But I don't think society as a whole is ready for it," said Burrows. "And get sooner or later we'll be going to have to be."

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Atlanta Brave Germaine Berrios (left), Fenwick: one unresolved issue

SPORTS

Northern challenge

The Jays and the Expos want to go all the way

The man with the big shoulders and the wicked smile on his face was George Bell, the black cloud hovering over the Toronto Blue Jays. Last week, Bell was hitting grounders to shortstop under a clear blue sky at the Jays' spring training camp in Dunedin, Fla. "Hey, hey, if Jesus [goodbidding!] should the greatest left fielder, hitting beautifully as one of his charges made a backhand pickoff. That Bell was in a good mood was not surprising. After all, Jays manager Jimmy Williams lost one backhand during spring training to ensure that the inexperienced 29-year-old Dominican batting powerhouse does not disrupt the Jays' ace—as he did last year with disastrous consequences.

The Jays lost the American League East to the Boston Red Sox by just two games. But Bell's team-fated performance in left field probably cost the team some games than that. In the 2000 season, which begins next week, the athletes say that they are determined to increase their chances of achieving the goal that has eluded them by scoring margins for the past 12 years. In the 1980s, they want to go all the way to the World Series.

Canadian fans have been tantalized by the

prospect of having a team play in the world baseball championship since 1969, when the National League's Montreal Expos became heavily into the field in Jerry Pick to become Canada's first major-league baseball team. Both the Expos and the Jays have come within one win of pulling it off—the Expos in 1981 and the Jays in 1992—but each time two consecutive losses sidetracked the northern challenge. The chances of one of those teams—eventually of them—making it to the World Series that fall are probably as good as they have ever been.

To be sure, neither is a league favorite. In the American League, Juan Canseco and Mark McGwire smash fences with their bats on behalf of the mighty Oakland Athletics, whose formidable pitching staff has been bolstered by the acquisition of Dwight Gooden from the San Diego Padres. And in the National League, while the world champion Los Angeles Dodgers may not have enough talent to hold their lead, the New York Mets, winners of 106 games in 1986, look especially strong. Infielder Gregg Jeffers, who hit 300 for the Mets after being recalled from the minors during the final month of the season last year, will be on hand right from the start this year. As well, the Mets' veteran reliever Don Niese, who had suffered

from arm ailments throughout his career, looked strong in Florida.

Still, Expos manager Buck Rodgers says that this may be his year to topple the reigning New Yorkers. "They're getting old," declared Rodgers last week as he watched the Expos work out in West Palm Beach, Fla. Rodgers noted that the Mets' two key players—first baseman Keith Hernandez and catcher Gary Carter—are both 36, and they looked it last year. He added, "In the last five years, we have felt that something had to go wrong for the Mets in order to give us a shot at beating them. This year, I think we can compete on even terms."

The Expos have a few weak spots of their own. The very day that Rodgers was warning so enthusiastically about his team's chances, his new starting shortstop, Spike Owen, was hit on the back by a throw from the center fielder of the day, Otis Nixon. In the meantime, if third baseman Tim Lincecum can rebound from his recent performance at last during the 1999 season, he could top off a potent offense built around the Expos' new superstar, Andre Gosselin, veteran superstar Tim Lincecum and the undrafted right fielder Robbie Bruns.

Of the two Canadian teams, the Blue Jays probably have an advantage over the Expos to win. This spring's five weeks in Dunedin saw the emergence of long-ball-hitting Fred McGriff at first base and a much more relaxed Kelly Gruber at third. Shortstop Tony Fernandez has recovered from his elbow and loose sprains and could well regain the reputation he had earned as one of the best middle-outfielders in baseball. The Jays' pitching is sound, although somewhat overvalued to the past, and the three outfielders who only two years ago were considered the top trio in the game—well, Lloyd Moseby and Jesse Barfield—are still a real danger recurring trade rumors.

There remains the unresolved issue of how the moody Bell will perform this year. A great leader, he slumped last year from the numbers that made him the league's 1997 Most Valuable Player—a .264 batting average, 47 home runs and 124 RBIs—in a loss of 200, 24 home runs and 87 RBIs. Last year's decline set in after Bell flew into a spring training tantrum over manager Jimmy Williams' decision to make him a part-time designated hitter, rather than a full-time left fielder. The dispute worsened long after the team had headed north for Toronto and never really dampened, despite management's decision to leave him in the outfield. Bell went on to make 17 errors and he recorded fewer putouts per game than any other regular outfielder in the American League.

The Jays do not want to see the risk of another Bell fiasco this year. The assumption seems to be that while the great George may have another uneven year in the outfield if management can keep him happy, he will not be as clumsy as he was. And if a persuaded George Bell is playing at the top of his form, the Jays might just be the first Canadian team to go all the way to the World Series.

DAN TURNER is in Dunedin.

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Pitying Toronto is not natural

BY CHARLES GORDON

Any minute now, the baseball season opens, and in Toronto, that means only one thing counts down to SkyDome. The SkyDome is Toronto's only domed stadium with a retractable roof, and it opens officially on June 3.

It will be a magical moment, from all accounts, with stadium displays of the real deal, and perhaps the most amazing being conceived by the SkyDome itself, which will demonstrate its ability to open and close its roof at will, and in only 30 minutes. The first successful retraction of the retractable roof will mean a lot to Toronto, and it should mean a lot to us all.

Now it is true the SkyDome will have meant much more if it had a name more suggestive than SkyDome, which sounds like the kind of thing a conservative advertising copywriter for tobacco companies might dream up. The SkyDome could have been named after one of the great baseball players to play in Toronto in the old days, such as Rocky Colavito, perhaps the most famous of the old Maple Leafs.

Better still, the SkyDome could have been named after Lester B. Pearson, a great prime minister and a great baseball fan. Then the Toronto sport, which has been bringing increasing dishonor to the Pearson family name over the last couple of years, could equally be named after somebody else—who is the person most of us overcooking, anyway—or be given a name like Skyfingering.

Whatever its name, the SkyDome, when it successfully retracts its roof, is going to make the world sit up and take notice. Toronto fans. It is going to give Toronto the opportunity to glow in the direction of Montreal, which has a much more expensive roof over a much more expensive stadium, and it is suspected that the much more expensive roof isn't going to work as well as the SkyDome roof.

When the SkyDome finally opens, Toronto will be Toronto again, and not a moment too soon.

Charles Gordon is an columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

Canada needs Toronto to succeed, to preen once again. It is part of the national character for Toronto to be envied and loathed

soon "Oh no!" some of you are saying. Not that again. And it is true that there have been periods during which the rest of Canada found Toronto a bit hard to take. For many Canadians, there was almost a decade's worth of those moments, beginning with the mid-1970s, when *Time* magazine (remember *Time* magazine?) got David Cronkite as the cover and declared Toronto "the City that Worries."

After that, as rapid succession, came the construction of the CN Tower, the world's tallest freestanding, steel-tube tower, one of the earliest and most basic downtown skyscraping projects, and a proliferation of restaurants featuring ethnic food that Toronto somehow seemed to have invented. In the mid-1980s, the baseball team started to win. Toronto's active media celebrated all these, as well as the city's best-selling, sleek-but-bland, and now cliché stories. The visitor found it all a bit overwhelming, his every step dogged by choruses of proud Torontonians chanting alternately "Isn't Toronto fabulous?" and "How about those Jays?"

What is successfully retracting SkyDome around the risk, not pretty in contemplation, of those darn re-opening, a moment's reflection will convince you that it is necessary. First, you

have to keep in mind the depths to which Toronto has sunk in the last six months, and how quickly it happened.

It seems only hours ago that the streets were filled with prosperous young men in Mercedes taking on our phones. It seems only yesterday that the Economic Summit showed Toronto to the world, showed the world that Toronto was—well—World Class. And yet it is easy to retrospect to see that the Toronto of the moment was only a facade, that the prosperous young men with car phones were lonely and scared and probably talking to Dad-a-Paper. Because a win all to come crashing down. Suddenly within months, Toronto, the City that Worries, became Toronto, the City that Doesn't.

And suddenly, Toronto woke up and discovered that house prices had gotten to be obscene. Nobody could park anywhere anymore. Nobody could drive anywhere anymore. The newspapers discovered crime, then discovered teenage gangs, then discovered teenage gangs in shopping centres.

Where Torontonians had once been viewed with a mixture of resentment and envy, now they were not. Employers found that prospective employees would not move to Toronto. Instead of hated, Toronto was beginning to feel proud.

That is why the SkyDome must work, why the rest of Canada needs the SkyDome to work. Canada cannot pity Toronto. It is not a natural state. Canada needs Toronto to succeed, to preen once again. It is part of the national character for Toronto to be envied and loathed.

There is no alternative. Can we hate Montreal? Not likely. Those who hate the English part will love the French part or vice versa. We can't hate Vancouver because it is too far away, and not paying attention anyway. Why waste time hating a city that doesn't know it is being hated?

Then Ottawa? Nah. Most of Canada dislikes Ottawa. But it is not broad enough to be hated. Doesn't brag enough about itself to be scorned. No one hates Winnipeg. The big cities of the West are all hated, but they are being boasting, but they're not boasting now.

An alternative is to hate nobody. But in Canada, that seems impossible. So it's Toronto or nothing, which means the SkyDome will have to work, in order for the city to regain its envied self-respect.

If the SkyDome doesn't work, trouble is on the horizon. Already, there are early indications that Toronto's coming to lose. Torontonians are losing of their city's advantages and moving on, to smaller towns and cities within driving distance.

There are others two or three hours away from Toronto whose real estate prices are already jumping. After June 3, if the SkyDome doesn't retract to its full potential, Torontonians may be arriving at your town, finding out their Toronto houses for an exorbitant price, ready to let up the local market. Once settled, they will demand that your town become world class. It will need many improvements, not the least of which will be a domed stadium.

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King (Bell), Present, Hamilton when perfect values meet gritty downtown life

THEATRE

The urban jungle

A new play presents a clash of two worlds

REARSL RUDINGOS

By Gordon Frazier
Directed by Justin Maxwell

Three years ago, actor Gordon Present and his actress wife, Charmion King, gave up their home in Toronto's exclusive Forest Hill neighborhood and moved to a downtown condominium. That move resulted, then to amuse themselves in the reality and flux of the city core. A similar move seems to be behind Present's new play, *Breath Holdings*, which premiered last week at Toronto's Factory Theatre and which will move to the Manitoba Theatre Centre in Winnipeg on April 18. *Breath Holdings* is Present's first attempt to incorporate the fast and sometimes-empty urban environment into his work. In the past, the Newfoundland native's plays and screenplays have mainly focused on rural and small-town themes—in his 1986 film, *Jules and the Women*—or their settings evoked a loneliness, more picturesque past, such as that of his 1977-1979 CBC TV series, *A Girl in Love*. By contrast, *Breath Holdings* takes place in one of the last privately owned mansions on Jarvis Street in contemporary downtown Toronto, a tough, well-looked, with its parade of prostitutes and their prowling customers. Still, despite Justin Maxwell's final direction and some masterful

acting, the play seems hopelessly soft and unconvincing.

The story behind the play is promising. Present attempts to take the gilded values of Toronto's former ruling class and mix them head-on into the cheap, dangerous realities of life in a city street. The old way is represented by Diaphane Marucci (Barbara Hamilton), a 60ish spinster who has continued to live in the family mansion, alone except for her occasional odd-jobsman, Freddy Bullock (Eric Hooton). Diaphane seems content with her life in the post-Victorian shadows, perpetuating the memory and customs of a century-long dream. But then she collides with the real world in the person of Boots (Tracey Bell), a hooker who takes refuge from her pimp on Diaphane's porch.

The two women could hardly have less in common. Boots, dressed in spartan tight and a see-through blouse, is brought to the point of bedlammerness. Diaphane, well-mannered and ritually serene, tries to express her with various ruminations taken from the tomes of her English ancestors—and fails utterly. But behind their apparent opposites, the two share similar fears: both are waiting their lives. A better playwright would have seen in that and mined their contradictory psychology often. But Present never penetrates Boots's veneer of toughness. He gives her only two brief scenes with Diaphane and fills the rest of his play with the posturing

of two various characters: Diaphane's sister, Marissa (Charmion King), and Justin Galloway, one of Marissa's ex-boyfriends, played by Present himself.

A kind of down-side *Breath Holdings* Marissa has just returned home after the collapse of her third marriage. She is the kind of character whom people, if they are being kind, call "theatrical" or, in blunter words, a phony. Marissa calls every enterprise "Daring," laments with false sympathy, and strikes more poses than an over-saturated traffic cop. There is nothing wrong with getting such people in a play. But Present never really touches at the past and explores that one latent in such a personality. The few moments

of insight and self-revelation he allows Marissa seems contrived—little more than excuses to her confusing self-dramatization.

Present brings his usual cocky veneer to the role of Justin, the drama's other light-weight character. Web less of tone on his hands—Justin is a widower who has inherited wealth from his first wife—he has questioned his connections with the sisters. His most engaging trait is his wit. After an unsatisfactory bout of love-making with Marissa—they have not touched each other for years—he remarks, "I don't care what they say, it's not a bit like the bicycle." Present can deliver such lines with a spirited, comical charge.

Yet Justin, too, suffers from the playwright's determination to add as many self-conscious "thoughtful moments" into *Breath Holdings* as possible. On at least two occasions, he refers to the time when he could have availed marriage to an heiress and set out on his own. But those reflections fall flat, as do Marissa's similar observations. They tell even less on the case of Diaphane. Despite abiding when Boots and her friends vacillate her house, Diaphane admits that her years of serving the needs of the past have been a mistake. "I wish I was wearing a girdle," she tells her sister at the moment of discovery. And when Marissa asks why, Diaphane replies "Because I'd take it off."

Hamilton wrings a laugh from the audience with that remark, but it comes in spite of the generally uninspiring nature of Diaphane's character. Indeed, most of the joy in the production flows from its exciting cast, particularly Hamilton. She creates an immensely likable and complex character—fragile, self-mocking and kind. Eric Hooton, too, is a delight, looking a genuine necessity to the fading, alcohol-soaked garden. But the actors can only do so much. *Breath Holdings* purports to take its characters into a meaningful emotional labyrinth, but its complex psychology often no more challenge than a revolving door.

JOHN REMONDO

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by Pichon



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BOOKS

An angry new novel

John Irving gives voice to moral outrage

A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANY

By John Irving
(Doubleday/Corgi Books 344 pages, \$24.95)

John Irving's best-selling novels, *The Cider House Rules* and *The Hotel New Hampshire*, have shown readers with extraordinary worlds in which larger-than-life characters are caught up in extraordinary events. In his latest novel, *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, Irving offers us another a little different moral outrage in a central character. True, the character has a name—Owen Meany—and a peculiar history all his own. He is a preternaturally small boy, with damaged vocal chords and a permanently falsetto voice, who grows up during the 1960s in the New England town of Greenham with his best friend, the novel's narrator, John Wheelwright. But when Owen Meany speaks throughout the novel, he does so only in capital letters, making MANY MORAL PRODUCTIONS OF EVERYTHING FROM THE BATTLE OF BULGARIA TO THE REFORMATION. As the narrator himself says, "Owen was always guilty of overkill." The effect of all that could have been a bad case of reader apoplexy—but to another moral outrage—and there is, unfortunately, a lot of both. But Irving has dared to write a novel that is most complex and personal than his previous works. And, although the interest in the new novel is slow-paced and more pedestrian than in the earlier books, the result is still a powerful and affecting story.

Wheelwright, Irving is male in Canada, teaches English to privileged girls at Toronto's Bishop Strachan School, about which the author seems to have considerable knowledge. Two years ago, Irving married Canadian Janet Tynes, former publisher of *Seal Books* and herself a graduate of Bishop Strachan. Could this be a case of self-censorship which Irving is aware of? At one point, Wheelwright offers a litany of praise for Canadian authors, including Alice Munro, Timothy Findley and Robertson Davies, that reads more like a book list than a scene from a novel. Wheelwright is, in middle age, a worry-wart, a security and occasionally sterile man who spends spare time at the local Anglican church or combing the newspapers for fresh news of American political atrocities to feed his own appetite for outrage. Like other Irving protagonists, Wheelwright is a fatherless child, the son of the town's automatic laundry. His mother produced him after a brief affair with a military man and she, disapprovingly refers to her son as "my little flag."

Wheelwright also spends time reliving his complicated friendship with Owen Meany. "I am doomed to remember a small boy with a crooked nose," the story begins, and it is clear there is much to remember. In a single narrative leap, *A Prayer for Owen Meany* is the story of their friendship. The relationship

spies (quarry owner, insurance) as the star pupil, that one who is eventually thrown out in disgrace. And Irving claims Wheelwright's search to find his father, a quest that provides the novel's only violence, and finally shows the narrator's bleak belief that "we are a civilization careening toward a succession of catastrophes—toward an infinity of unsatisfying and disastrous endings."

The book also examines, with little affection, the 1960s, the decade in which Owen Meany and John Wheelwright were of age, and the "cosmopolitan blend of the modern and the trivial" that defined it. It shows how the war in Vietnam disastrously affected both their lives and chronicles the development of their moral and social consciences. And it becomes clear that Irving has not lost his deep-seated sense of Owen Meany's sudden comments, when he truly loses his battle in a better world, and the day



Irving: 'a civilization careening toward an infinity of disastrous endings'

between the two boys is forever changed on the day that tiny Owen Meany, usually a laugh-mystock on the Little League baseball diamond, hits a ball foul with such force that it strikes Wheelwright's mother, killing her instantly. (The ball ball has literary echoes of the baseball game entry in Robertson Davies' *Deptford Trilogy*.) Owen Meany, unquestioned, opacitised, luminous but nonetheless invisible enough to extend out only his school but a whole town, is considered, at the age of 11, that this tragedy was an act of destiny. He believes—irrationally but, ultimately, correctly—that the rest of his life is doomed.

On a massive level, the novel is a study of the nature of small-town life and the "industrial revolution" at graduation. Irving meticulously and sometimes hilariously details the goings-on in the town's two church leagues and its post-private school, where Owen Meany, the son of

that he discovers that President John F. Kennedy is "dying." Meany's message.

But most of all, the novel is about the nature of religious belief, and it poses a series of metaphysical what-ifs. What does it mean to believe in God? In there such a thing as predestination? Irving even examines the idea of another virgin birth. Owen Meany is revealed as a Christ-like figure who seems to know early to advance what his own terrible fate will be. And it is left to his best friend to wonder why his fellow townspeople cannot recognize Meany as a "new miracle." Irving is capable of writing with a great deal of tenderness about the naïve characters he creates. But in *A Prayer for Owen Meany* he writes a great deal of anger as well. The effect is to make him something, which is no doubt precisely what the author intended.

JULIETH TIMMONS

Issues of loyalty

A writer recounts a painful family history

LOYALTIES: A SON'S MEMOIR

By Carl Bernstein
(General, 262 pages, \$26.95)

NEAR the end of his long-extended memoir of his parents, Carl Bernstein orders a very confession. He describes his account of growing up with a left-wing family in the rapidly right-wing Washington of the 1950s as "a bona fide loyalty." The remark is intended as a statement of self-defense, an allusion to his father's trade. It is, as well, a witness to a long war with the nation's reputation as the movement hub of the famous Watergate trial, including Bill Woodward, that was the Pulitzer Prize for stories that helped to drive President Richard Nixon from office in 1974. Unfortunately, the reference is also an accurate summary of Bernstein's worldview. In *Loyalties*, of Son's Memoir, he hangs out the family laundry. And the sight of so much soiled Bernstein linen, while fascinating, is not always edifying.

The author's professed intention is to

able enough. Bernstein set out to rehabilitate the reputation of his parents, a pair of young Jewish radicals who fell ideal of the anti-fascist fever that swept Washington after the Second World War. Alfred Bernstein was a Columbia-trained New York lawyer who traveled to Washington as a *Shoemaker*. New Dealer and played a prominent role in the left United Public Workers of America trade union, eventually defying about 500 anti-communism charges of disloyalty. Sylvia Bernstein, a Washington native, was active in such causes as the movement for racial desegregation in the U.S. capital and the campaign to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the New York couple convicted of espionage—and eventually exonerated—in connection with transmitting atomic secrets to the Soviets.

Both of Bernstein's parents also heavily belonged to the U.S. Communist party, an action for which they would ultimately pay a heavy price. Bernstein's father was banished from government into the laundry business. He appeared five times before congressional com-

missions, including the FBI's Assassination—prosecutors against self-incrimination—when asked about his membership in the party. Bernstein's mother did the same in front of the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee. They were ostracized by neighbors, friends and family. They were harassed by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation, once to the point that young Carl's bar mitzvah was placed under surveillance. The rift reached the Bernstein for 26 years, accumulating 2,000 pages of files on the family.

Many of these files appear in the younger Bernstein's memoir, thanks to the freedom-of-information law that was so comprehensively abused during the troubled period of his parents' lives. It is a time that Bernstein portrays with honesty and skill. He manages to capture the confusion and anxieties of growing up in a household dominated by leftist politics during a period of national paranoia. Often the effect is ironic, as when he describes the pain and humiliation that his children suffered during desegregation demonstrations simply because they were not allowed to use waterworks facilities. "I think one of the reasons I hated going downtown," he writes, "was the knowledge that my friends were going to pee in their pants. These seemed to me two cruel facts: the dignity of segregation and the shame of desecrations inflicted on my friends."

Bernstein is also eloquent in transmitting his own deep fears, especially when he recalls the Rosenberg execution. "The Rosenbergs too were progressive people—and they were going

to die for it, they were going to fry." When they went to the electric chair in 1953, he writes, "I shook and cried uncontrollably that night, one still remembers the terror—and the fury at my father for risking her life, the utter despair."

Clearly, these events had a profound effect on Bernstein. It may be part of the reason why it has taken him 11 years to write his nine memoirs. It may also be at the root of what is so moving with the book. At one point, Bernstein describes an episode that took place while playing miniature golf. "My father was bending over to putt through the window when I got this pretty good notion to take a whack at his head with a golf club. It is the only time in my life I consciously remember feeling like that. My sister Laura had just been born. Probably it was Daniel now. But in my family Marx and Freud got very confused."

As that passage indicates, the memoir's main problem is that while Bernstein is certain that his parents were never disloyal Americans, he does not always achieve satisfaction in his own feelings about them—particularly his father. His central credo whether to be proud of them for being "progressive people," or as originally intended to 1950s the book, or blame them for joining the Communist party and making his childhood difficult.

Bernstein complicates the book further by



Bernstein: the crucible is a period of paranoia

engaging in a little potted history, although he takes pains to stress that what he is writing is personal. He seems to be unaware that his parents joined the Communist party at a time,

1942, when membership was not only legal but as some circles even fashionable. He also appears to have just discovered the significance of President Harry Truman's notorious 1947 loyalty order, when in fact it has long been established as one of the prime factors behind the rise of McCarthyism, the 1950s witch-hunt against for Senator Joseph McCarthy's reorganization.

And by having undertaken a book that his parents did not want written in the first place, Bernstein has put himself at odds with the people whose house he sought to restore. "There's a comfortable life right now," his mother pleads with him at one point. "I finally have a kind of anxiety, plus wonderful children. I don't want to go through it again." His father is even more adamant. "Marx that family friend Jessica Mathis had identified Communist party members by name in her book on that era only when a member specifically authorized her to do so, the senior Bernstein tells his son. "That's the decent thing to do. You don't afford your mother and me that decency." Carl Bernstein is honest enough to acknowledge that but, in the end, put his own needs ahead of his parents' concerns. Unfortunately, with

Loyalties, he fails to prove that the sacrifice was worth it.

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Cromwell rules in the nation's capital

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

This government in Ottawa must be doing something right. It must be doing something right because it has previously disappeared both right beneath the house. On a personality level, it is in a class case. Glib say headlines refer to the street, or in a job, or jumping into a few services jobs, and decided that their cabinet members be seated off the top of the head. The story comes at two—and then they can't remember what they do. That is not an accidental happenstance. This is on purpose. Brian Mulroney has finally learned a lesson. Canadians essentially don't want to be bothered. They will leave to others in Ottawa and Kabul a form of government involvement that means having down holdings and, if necessary, cabinet members. The Canadian way is to write a letter to the editor. Five years after becoming the first prime minister from a working-class background, the *Sigs* that Wilfrid Laurier live has learned a very useful lesson. It is that the reason Mulroney King ruled so long was that he was so properly that he forgot about him. Let him run the government. While we want about our more interesting personal lives.

Look around you. The boy from Rose-Coomes having just achieved his fifth birthday—where is halfway to middle—has deflated himself and all about him. Whether his conversion has, or his conversion, it doesn't matter. The seriously that so marked his early years in power has been throttled back into low gear, only occasionally changing before the time intervals somewhat like a fuzzy puppy that jumps on the grass before a restrained and squealed again. One can almost see Mulroney speaking his like doing business when it slips into this dangerous possibility some layer.

Even more obvious is how he has made his ministers disappear, now like a shadow in the background of a sea of noise. Not that they were ever prime candidates for Estabrochment. This is the first place they, by accident, would, tracing, they have reached from the Macleod of your most Gossie Taint History Try to remember one



Things are so bad it's a good that about the only one who ever makes the front pages anymore is Michael White, who has a congressional pedigree in that he sends a dramatic conversion. Mulroney has successfully made him the only one allowed to put his head above the trenches and, at the night of his, we all feel an immediate need for a income.

All the characters have been eliminated, for our review as well. Talk Mulroney, who had the chance of a clean new, slide back to the Yukon. Flare MacDonald, the communications minister whose efforts to communicate with the Toronto citizens crowd moved her to dress in gray punk-rock style that stopped traffic—and a few dominoes—was dropped by the unappetizing voters of Kingston, whose little more to promote will succeed.

To show how bad things are, the interests of the nation won't let go of Pat Carney, the combative help who chose to abandon this

detail of details before the election. Carney's idea of compromise, says columnist Myer Nefzue, is to shoot out only one knee of an opponent as he is returning. Carney's very client Saturday morning. Double Exposure show still features her must every week. Top and all, an indication of how level is their list of Ottawa targets.

What's left to make do at? The Prime Minister loves help. But Mulroney has completely discredited Peter Denny, who wants to be in 24 Sussex Drive next time. By taking his mother safe away from him, he has made Denny look very much like a tail in the belt with who has lost his ribbon daily. Joe Clark, who was getting paid early enough? It has that was the problem. For the PM does not fancy rivals. With the result that Clark has been undercut so many times in the foreign policy field by his boss that there is now serious Ottawa speculation about the talented Clark heading the next government, a black hole from which no one emerges and ask Ed Schreyer.

Mulroney has also withdrawn from some good luck. The infamous Myer Nefzue, who could not see this going for breakfast and personally forced the government, also retreat as the American Express man, has been off her feet for a bit and caused a few columns before returning to her full fighting form.

But there are practically no targets in the horizon. Mulroney has given the sensible Dan Mulroney, the car dealer from northern Alberta, as many titles and titles that the man staggers about like a dog with a sack of coal on his shoulders and doesn't have the energy to dispense a quote. Even the terrible-tempered Bruce Philp, the erst director of communications whose idea of communication is a shout and a cape torn on your forearm, has been shut out into some available leader where his chair cannot be denied.

John Crosbie the only possible source of wit and surprise? Humiliated when Mulroney in need of so strong justice transfer over the Christmas break after his Ministry was defeated, picked law school drop Clark rather than Crosbie, who was the gold medalist when he graduated from his law school and was, after all, a previous justice minister.

Mulroney, learning from Mulroney King, is trying to deal us to death, his previous strategy approach having proved to be a disaster. Someone once asked Ontario's Bill Davis why he was so blind. "Disuse," he replied. "It works."



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